

**Illinois Historic
Preservation Agency**

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MEMORANDUM

TO: The Honorable Richard M. Daley, Mayor of the City of Chicago
Brian Goeken, Landmarks Division, Department of Planning and
Development

FROM: Andrew Heckenkamp, National Register Coordinator *AH*

DATE: May 14, 2008

SUBJECT: National Register Nomination and Staff Opinion for the Sauganash
Historic District

In accordance with the City of Chicago's role as a Certified Local Government, I have enclosed a draft National Register Nomination form for the Sauganash Historic District for your review and comment. It is my intention to place this property on the June 13, 2008 agenda of the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council for their consideration. It is the staff opinion that the property is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic places under Criterion A for community planning and development, and also eligible under Criterion C for its residential architecture.

If you have any questions or comments please feel free to call me at 217/785-4324, or by e-mail at andrew.heckenkamp@illinois.gov.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name **Sauganash Historic District**

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number: **The Sauganash Historic District lies in the northwestern part of Chicago in the state of Illinois. Sauganash is bounded to the west by the former alley to the west of Kilpatrick Avenue, Hiawatha Avenue, and Keating Avenue; to the east by the alley to the east of Kilbourn Avenue, Peterson Avenue, and the former Chicago and Northwestern Railway; to the North by Sauganash Avenue; and to the south by Rogers and Caldwell Avenues.**

not for publication

city or town **Chicago**

vicinity

state **Illinois** code **IL** county **Cook** code **031** zip code **60646**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official

Date

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

_____ entered in the National Register _____

_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined eligible for the _____

_____ National Register

_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined not eligible for the _____

_____ National Register

_____ removed from the National Register _____

_____ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

private

public-local

_____ public-State

_____ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

_____ building(s)

district

_____ site

_____ structure

_____ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing Noncontributing

465 139 buildings

_____ sites

_____ structures

1 1 objects

_____ Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: **Domestic/Single Dwelling**

Education/school

Recreation & Culture/Outdoor Recreation

Recreation & Culture/Monument/Marker

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: **Domestic/Single Dwelling**

Education/school

Recreation & Culture/Outdoor Recreation

Recreation & Culture/Monument/Marker

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Modern Movement

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation **Concrete**

roof **Ceramic Tile, Stone, Wood**

walls **Brick, Synthetics, Wood, Stucco, Stone**

other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Continuation Sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Community Planning and Development
Social History

Period of Significance **1912-1950**

Significant Dates **N/A**

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation **N/A**

Architect/Builder **Various Architects**

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Continuation Sheets

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency

- Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Name of repository: **University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago History Museum Research Center**

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property **160 acres**

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
1	_____	_____	3	_____
2	_____	_____	4	_____

____ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)
See Continuation Sheet

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)
See Continuation Sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title **Katie Macica and Stella Ress**
organization **Loyola University Chicago** date **March 2008**
street & number **6525 N. Sheridan Road** telephone **(773) 508-6814**
city or town **Chicago** state **IL** zip code **60626**

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

- Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name **Multiple Owners**

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to range from approximately 18 hours to 36 hours depending on several factors including, but not limited to, how much documentation may already exist on the type of property being nominated and whether the property is being nominated as part of a Multiple Property Documentation Form. In most cases, it is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form to meet minimum National Register documentation requirements. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Sauganash Historic District
Cook County, Chicago, IL

Site and Setting

The Sauganash Historic District lies in the northwestern portion of Chicago in the state of Illinois. Sauganash is roughly bounded to the west by the property line behind Lemont, and Lemont and Keating Avenues; to the east by the former Chicago and Northwestern Railway and the alley to the east of Kilbourn Avenue; to the North by Sauganash Avenue; and to the south by Rogers and Caldwell Avenues. It is made up of approximately 160 acres.

Touted as a suburb within the city since its conception, the Sauganash Historic District is primarily a residential one. There are 606 structures within the district. Of these, 465 are contributing and 139 are non-contributing. Non-contributing homes fall within two different categories; they were excluded for integrity issues and/or for being constructed outside the period of significance.

The 465 contributing structures dot wide, quiet, tree-lined streets. Many of these streets run diagonally and mark Sauganash as a planned community which transcended the Chicago grid system implemented in 1909. The majority of the contributing structures in the district lie away from main or secondary commercial arteries that run both north/south and east/west. Peterson Avenue, a secondary commercial thoroughfare, however, bisects the community into two. The houses north of Peterson tend to be expansive, expensive, and elegant. Moreover, several of the streets north of Peterson Avenue are wide and spacious. This is partly due to the fact that the streets themselves are usually devoid of parked cars, a result of many of these houses having garages. Garage access is, by and large, from the alleys, though some residents access their garage from the street. Detached garages are not applicable to this nomination and therefore have been excluded. Streets south of Peterson are narrow. Additionally, these houses often do not have garages so vehicles crowd the constricted streets. All of the streets on both sides of the Peterson divide are accompanied by sidewalks, most of which remain unchanged since they were first laid in the 1920s.

The houses themselves, distinguishable by their architectural variety, their placement on the street (i.e. with 50 foot setbacks) and their large lot size, are eclectic in design, materials, and size. Most of the houses are early twentieth century revivals (primarily Tudor, French, Colonial, Classical, Italian Renaissance, and Spanish). Many of the others can be classified under the early twentieth century American movements (such as Cape Cod variation and Bungalow). Materials used to build the homes vary by its type and design, but most houses were constructed with brick, frame, stone, or stucco. Roofs are usually constructed of tile, slate, and cedar-shake shingles. A majority of the homes range from one to two stories. Some homes, however, reach three stories and may include an attic. Corresponding to size, materials, and design, the original cost range of a Sauganash house started from \$3000 and topped at over \$25,000. Today, many homes sell for over \$450,000.¹

Open spaces and natural features

Although nestled within the Chicago city limits, the Sauganash Historic District has a unique suburban feel; unlike crowded areas of the city, most of the homes in Sauganash sit on spacious forty, sixty, or eighty foot lots. Moreover, its streets are lined with trees, front lawns, and most homes have backyards. The district is well landscaped with various shrubs, plants, and gardens as evidence of the suburban nature of the area.

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Though much of the green space within the district is composed of the lawns of individual homes, the district does contain three distinct open spaces. These spaces are Sauganash Park, the former Chicago and Northwestern railroad track line, and the lawn of the Sauganash Elementary School.

Sauganash Park is located on Kostner Avenue between Peterson and Rogers Avenues. Its development began in 1926 after family-oriented residents petitioned for the space so that their children could play unmolested by car traffic and industry brought in by the railway.² In 1930 they built walking paths, tennis and horseshoe courts, and a wading pool. The first structure on the site, a Tudor-style field house with a three hundred seat auditorium was built in 1934. Although a new gymnasium was added in the 1970s, the Field House is still used by Sauganash residents.

Constructed in 1936, the current Sauganash Elementary School, located at 6028 Kilpatrick, has a field next to its structure. Students use this land for recreation as it contains a playfield and playground equipment.

The final open space of the Sauganash Historic District is the railroad bed of the former Chicago and Northwestern railway and runs behind the school. There is a current proposal to turn this space into a bike path. For now, however, though the rail line is long gone, this elevated space covered with trees and other plant life provides a place for residents to explore the history of its community.

Streetscape

Architecturally, Sauganash is a blend of many distinctive styles, most popular in the pre-World War II era. While the principal architectural style in the community is the Tudor Revival, at least nine other styles can be found within its limits. Houses range in size from the more modest bungalow and Cape Cod cottage to the palatial French and Classical Revival designs. More avant-garde styles such as Art Deco and Art Moderne are also found in Sauganash. Thus, the community is an interesting blend of both historic and modern housing styles.

While Chicago is laid out in a typical grid plan, much of Sauganash deviates from this arrangement. Many of the streets run at a diagonal to the main city arteries of Peterson, Cicero, and Devon Avenues. This feature, along with its distinctive architecture, sets the neighborhood off from the surrounding community. The development of the neighborhood allowed each home to have an ample front yard with green space. The community is pedestrian friendly, with sidewalks and landscaped parkways lining every street. Many of these sidewalks are the original sidewalks laid by the developers in the 1920s and are stamped with the year and street names. While some homes do contain attached garages, most are detached and situated at the rear of the home accessible by alley.

Sauganash is primarily a residential area. Little commercial activity is apparent in the neighborhood. Only one commercial building is situated among the individual family homes. This building, which sits along Rogers Avenue, consists of a Montessori school and several other small locally owned businesses. Generally, commercial activities are confined to adjacent areas of the neighborhood. A smattering of businesses is located along Peterson Avenue, to the east and west of the district. These businesses, however, do not detract from the residential character of Sauganash because they are both few in number and modest in size.

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The streets of Sauganash contain one commemorative object, a plaque marking the site of the elm tree where Captain Billy Caldwell helped to negotiate a treaty between the Potawatomie Indians and the US government in 1829. The tree stood in this location until 1933 when it was removed because of Dutch Elm disease. The plaque was erected in its place in 1937 by the Chicago Historical Society.^a

Housing Types and Description

Sauganash is home to many different types of architectural styles. Brief descriptions of the ten most common follow below.

Colonial Revival

Colonial Revival was one of the most popular residential architectural styles of the first half of the twentieth century. The style's popularity is evident in Sauganash, as about 25% of all the homes in the district are of this design. Colonial Revival is based upon the 18th and very early nineteenth century architecture of colonial America. Elements such as a symmetrical facade, front door accentuated by pediments above and pilasters on either side, and windows arranged in pairs are typical of the style.

The Colonial Revival style enjoyed widespread appeal in the early twentieth century because of its connection to patriotism, America's interest in its history, and the aesthetic values of the middle class. Interest in colonial-era architecture began in the early nineteenth century, as Americans struggled to create an identity and heritage for themselves. They came to see the homes of the founding fathers as important artifacts of American heritage and to perceive that style of architecture as uniquely American.³ America's centennial celebration in 1876 inspired a renewed interest in American history and colonial architecture. Colonial Revival architecture emerged around this time, but it was not until the twentieth century that its popularity boomed. By the twentieth century, this fascination with America's past had inspired an interest in antiques and historic preservation. The restoration of Colonial Williamsburg in the 1930's was widely influential, and played a key role in making the Colonial Revival such an extensively admired style. Through the press given to the restoration efforts, as well as the availability of reproduction colonial-era furniture and housewares, Colonial Williamsburg inspired homeowners throughout the nation.⁴ Although they desired the most modern conveniences, the aesthetic values of the middle class were generally traditional, especially when it came to their homes. To the middle class, the Colonial Revival style represented a sound investment. The style had clearly stood the test of time, and thus homeowners could be relatively sure that the resale value of their Colonial Revivals would not suffer due to changing trends. The federal government agreed. The Colonial Revival became a favored style among FHA appraisers, whose appraisal standards set the standard for thousands of homebuilders in the 1930's.

The house at 6136 N. Knox is a typical Colonial Revival of the 1920's.^b The house is constructed of red brick, which was common for more upscale houses. The façade is symmetrical, with the door placed at the center as the focal point. A rounded entry porch is supported by Corinthian columns. In other Colonial Revivals found in the district,

^a See photograph #28.

^b See photograph #1.

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the door is surrounded by pilasters and topped with a decorative pediment. Two pairs of windows are arranged on either side of the door, with decorative arches above them.

A slightly simpler house, 5903 N. Kilpatrick is a good example of how the Colonial Revival evolved in the 1930's.^c As this home demonstrates, the facades of later Colonial Revivals were not always symmetrical. In this case, the door is set off to one side, but with its elaborate pediment, it still remains the focal point of the house. While the building materials and design elements of the earlier Colonial Revivals carried on into the next decade, the modest scale of this and other 1930's Colonials reflects the values of the era.

Cape Cod Cottage

The Cape Cod cottage is a subset of the Colonial Revival style. Modeled after the small homes built by colonists beginning in seventeenth century New England, the Cape Cod cottage was one of the most popular housing styles of the twentieth century. Cape Cod cottages are plain, square and compact in appearance, feature high pitched roofs with minimal overhang, and are generally one or one and a half stories tall. Usually built with wood frame and clapboard siding, many Cape Cod cottages were also constructed of brick. Originally the chimney was placed at the center of the house, although in the twentieth century, the chimney was often situated at one end of the house. The adaptability of the Cape Cod cottage, as well as its low construction costs, made it a favorite among homeowners in the first half of the twentieth century. Its popularity flourished in the 1930's and 1940's, as the style was increasingly featured in popular home magazines and pattern books.⁵

Many examples of the Cape Cod cottage can be found lining the streets of Sauganash, especially in the area south of Peterson Avenue. The house at 5846 N. Kenton is a typical one and a half story brick Cape Cod cottage.^d The façade of the house is symmetrical, with the front gable entryway framed by square-paned windows on either side, and two dormers situated above the first floor windows. Garage access is from the street and the garage is neatly hidden behind this unassuming home and its strategically placed shrub border.

Constructed in 1924 by Koester and Zander, the small cottage at 5923 N. Kostner was likely one of the many model homes intended to appeal to homebuyers of a modest income^e. A simpler house than the aforementioned house, this Cape Cod cottage is built with a wood frame and clapboard siding. The house has a symmetrical façade, with two dormers, and a small overhanging porch above the front door. Although its entryway is still a prominent feature of the house, it lacks the front gable that crowns many other Cape Cod cottages. This demonstrates the diversity not only of the Cape Cod cottage style, but of all the houses in Sauganash.

Dutch Colonial Revival

A subset of the Colonial Revival style, Dutch Colonial Revival homes are characterized by their gambrel roofs. A gambrel roof has two slopes on each side, the first slope wide, and the second slope much steeper, thus maximizing the usable space inside the top of the structure. Beginning in the seventeenth century, this design was employed

^c See photograph #2.

^d See photograph #3.

^e See photograph #4.

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frequently by Dutch settlers in New York for their barns and farmhouses. The Dutch Colonial Revival style grew in popularity alongside the Colonial Revival, but it never acquired as widespread a following. More fashionable in the 1920's than the 1930's or 1940's, popular magazines and house plan catalogues helped to popularize the style.⁶ Although they retained the iconic gambrel roof, Dutch Colonial Revival houses were more complex than their original colonial-era counterparts. While original Dutch houses were generally one and a half stories and constructed of brick or stone, Dutch Colonial Revival houses were often two stories, constructed of brick or wood frame, and featured one or more dormers in the roof.

Illustrating the national trends, all of the Dutch Colonial Revival houses in Sauganash were built in the 1920's. A typical example is the two story house at 5930 N. Kilpatrick, with its tell-tale gambrel roof.^f Constructed of brick, the house has a symmetrical façade with a prominent front entry. A single shed dormer running almost the entire length of the roof is sided with wood shingles, giving the house a rural feeling.

Classical Revival

In America, Classical Revival architecture developed during the Revolutionary era, as the Founding Fathers, saw the ancient architecture of Greece and Rome as fitting for the new nation founded on these ancient ideals. The modern Classical Revival style dates from the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Most of the buildings constructed for the fair were designed in the Classical Revival style. The fair was widely influential and the Classical Revival style spread throughout the nation and inspired public, commercial, and domestic architecture. Designed to resemble the temples and public buildings of ancient Greece and Rome, Classical Revival homes feature symmetrical façades dominated by a full-height porch supported by columns.

Built mostly in the 1930's, Sauganash contains several Classical Revival houses. 6109 N. Kilpatrick provides a good example.^g Constructed of red brick, the house has a symmetrical façade, with a center door and one window on either side. The most striking feature of the house is the full-height porch with a triangular pediment, supported by Doric columns, giving the house the look of a temple.

French Revival

Perhaps only second to the Tudor Revival style, the French Revival home proved widely popular in many burgeoning eclectic suburbs and subdivisions of the 1920s. Architectural historians believe that the popularity of this housing type stemmed from the returning doughboys of the First World War who saw and appreciated the French culture and architecture while stationed overseas. As many denizens of Sauganash fought in that War, it is of no surprise that the French Revival home is so well represented in this community.

Two subtypes of the French Revival architectural style can be found throughout Sauganash. The first, symmetrical, is marked by its massive hipped roof with the ridge typically parallel to the front of the home. The entrance is in the center and the detailing on the symmetrical façade tends to be formal, drawing its inspiration from smaller French manor homes rather than chateaus. Additionally, the chimney in homes of this housing type is often hidden or

^f See photograph #5.

^g See photograph #6.

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inconspicuously placed. The French Revival home located at 6153 N. Kilpatrick possesses the hipped roof with flared eaves and a balanced façade typical of this subtype.^h The exterior is covered in stone, a commonly used material for this type of design.

The more elaborate, or towered subtype, also possesses a massive hipped roof, yet these homes are distinguishable by one or more turrets—prominent round tower(s) with high, conical roof(s). When only one turret is present, it usually contains the doorway which serves as the main entrance to the home. These structures flank homes that are designed with two or more of these massive towers. Decorative half-timbering is common in this subtype, along with the usage of mixed materials such as a combination of stone with brick. Several homes in Sauganash exhibit this architectural style including 6076 N. Kirkwood Avenue.ⁱ With its centralized turret containing the main entryway, its large hipped roof, its mixture of materials, and its varying type of dormers, this home typifies the towered subtype of the French Revival style.

Spanish Revival

The Panama-California Exposition in San Diego in 1915 helped popularize the Spanish Revival style throughout America. Found primarily in the Southwest and Florida, areas with a rich Hispanic history, this style was so popular, it became a craze and houses of this type were found in places without a significant Hispanic population.⁷ In the Midwest, it was used in commercial, municipal, and residential buildings. These structures are easily identified by their low pitched roofs typically covered with red tile, prominent arches above the door or main window, and asymmetrical façades. Wrought-iron decorative details such as window grilles or balconets were also popular. Generally these houses were sided with plaster or stucco.

Only a small number of houses in the district are designed in the Spanish Revival style. In Sauganash, Spanish Revival homes possess either brick or stucco surfaces. A typical example of such a home is 5838 N. Kolmar Avenue.^j It consists of a red tile roof, an elaborate chimney with its own tiled roof, and arched windows. An arcaded porch dominates the entryway. This structure also includes features such as the mission dormer and the quatrefoil window which are attributes of the Mission style.

Tudor Revival

Distinguished by their often massive size, steep, gabled roofs, half-timbering, dominant cross-gable(s), and prominent chimneys, Tudor Revival homes are American reinterpretations of English manors from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Rediscovered in Britain in the first half of the nineteenth century, Tudor Revival homes, also referred to as Elizabethan, Jacobean, and Old English, crossed the pond in the last decades of that century. Aided by the patriotic fervor surrounding the Bicentennial in 1876 and the Worlds Fair of 1893, Americans were bedazzled by their roots, even their British ones. Additionally, the grandeur of the Tudor Revival home appealed to the emerging upper middle class seeking to distinguish themselves from their neighbors. Moreover, the earthy materials, hearty and ornate craftsmanship, and organic design of the Tudor Revival home provided a safe haven to men and women seeking to

^h See photograph #7.

ⁱ See photograph #8.

^j See photograph #9.

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escape the humdrum and unpleasantness of the industrialized city.⁸

In Sauganash, Tudor Revival homes are readily found on both sides of the Peterson divide, although those on the north side are noticeably larger. Many of these homes lie on Knox Avenue, north of Peterson. Homes such as those located at 6106 N. Knox, 6110 N. Knox, and 6120 N. Knox were constructed in the late 1920s and early 1930s, the heyday of this type of architectural design. Indeed, the Tudor Revival style rivaled the Colonial Revival in popularity at this time.

A prominent two-story home with an attic, 6106 N. Knox is noticeable for its large turret, a feature usually found in homes of the French Revival Style.^k Its materials mix, half-timbering, double-hung windows, and patterned brickwork, however, mark it as classic Tudor Revival. The neatly landscaped lawn and elevated entryway are characteristic of the community.

Tucked in between two larger structures, 6110 N. Knox is an unpretentious Tudor Revival with a cross-gabled, steep roof, and a dormer.^l The visitor's eyes are drawn to the front entryway as both the house design and the accompanying landscaping direct ones attention to that feature. The front gable, the lighting fixtures, the stone path that lead to it, all draw one's focus to the center of this home.

The diversity of design within a particular architectural style is once again demonstrated in the home located at 6120 N. Knox.^m Its side entryway differentiates it between those homes already mentioned as do the windows which are atypically arched. The patterned stone and brick veneer are common occurrences in Sauganash houses of this type.

Italian Renaissance

First popularized by those who could afford to mimic their larger Italian counterparts, the perfection of masonry veneering techniques after World War I introduced this style into vernacular housing forms.⁹ Today, both the mansion and the modest home of this type are found throughout the United States. This architectural style is marked by a low-pitched hipped tiled roof with overhanging boxed eaves supported by decorative brackets. The façade is generally flat and symmetrical and constructed of stone, brick, or stucco. Typically, upper-story windows are smaller and less elaborate than those on the first floor. Decorative elements include arches above doors and first floor windows and columns accenting the entrance.

Sauganash contains a number of homes of this type. With its tiled hipped roof, large arched windows on the first floor and smaller double-hung windows on the second, decorative quoining and brackets, the home on 6127 Forest Glen is a prime example of the Italian Renaissance style.ⁿ

In addition to the many different historical housing styles previously described, Sauganash is also home to the modern housing styles of Art Deco, Art Moderne, and the Chicago Bungalow.

^k See photograph #10.

^l See photograph #11.

^m See photograph #12.

ⁿ See photograph #13.

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Art Deco / Art Moderne

Art Deco and Art Moderne are two distinct architectural styles that emerged in the 1920's and 1930's in response to the desire to create new architectural forms that would build on the past yet embrace the spirit of the modern age. American Art Deco was developed in the 1920's by architects who were inspired by the Beaux-Arts movement. In their new designs, architects used classical forms but enhanced them with modern lines, shapes and decoration. The Art Deco style emphasized symmetry, vertical lines, and ornamentation. Although Art Deco was a very popular style for public and commercial buildings in the 1920's and 1930's, it was not widely used for residential buildings. Architectural historians argue that this was because middle-class people generally viewed the style as too avant-garde for homes.¹⁰ In addition, the appraisal guidelines of the Federal Housing Administration in the 1930's favored more traditional styles for homes, thus discouraging those who sought federal assistance from purchasing or constructing homes in an Art Deco style.

Two excellent examples of Art Deco architecture can be found in Sauganash. Sauganash Elementary School, at 6028 N. Kilpatrick, is a good example of an Art Deco public building.⁹ Completed in 1936, the construction of the school was done by the Works Progress Administration. Elements of Art Deco architecture are apparent in the emphasis on vertical lines, and terra cotta ornamentation along the roofline.

Described by the Chicago Tribune as "a residence said to reach zenith of modernism," the house at 5928 N. Kilbourn^P was perhaps one of the earliest Art Deco small homes in the nation.¹¹ Built by Herman Voss, the house features many typical Art Deco elements. Vertical lines are emphasized all along the front elevation, both in the long, rectangular windows, and in the ornamental pilasters that frame two round windows. Decorative elements, such as the detailing at the corners of the wall below the roofline, add to the Art Deco feel of the house.

Inspired by streamlined industrial design, the Art Moderne style developed following Art Deco in the 1930's. Rather than building upon elements of the past as Art Deco had, Art Moderne was an attempt to create a glimpse into an exciting future during the Great Depression.¹² The style is characterized by horizontal lines and rounded corners designed to simulate a feeling of movement. Architects also borrowed many elements directly from the transportation industry, such as chrome, and circular windows. Because it was based on already familiar designs, Art Moderne was more accepted as a residential style. In addition, Art Moderne lent itself well to remodeling projects, allowing budget-conscious consumers to update their homes in the latest style.

Sauganash contains several Art Moderne homes. 5915 N. Kenneth provides an excellent example of the Art Moderne design.⁹ The house is constructed of brick, with accent bricks set to create horizontal lines that appear to trail off after the windows. Round porthole-style windows are placed in the front door and entryway. A rounded wall of glass bricks at the south end of the house is a unique feature, reinforcing the streamlined appearance of the house.

⁹ See photograph #14.

^P See photograph #15.

⁹ See photograph #16.

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Chicago Bungalow

Simple, functional, and a complete antithesis to its ornate housing predecessors of the Victorian age, the Chicago Bungalow is as much a part of the city's identity as its skyline. A development of the larger and more elaborate worker's cottages of the late nineteenth century, it became the dominant style of architecture for smaller family homes during the period between 1905 and 1920. While the bungalow style originated in California, it quickly spread throughout the country due to its inclusion in pattern books and magazines. Influenced by the local Arts and Crafts and Prairie School architecture, Chicago Bungalows took on a unique look. Usually one and a half stories tall, these homes are designed with a rectangular plan on a raised foundation. The houses are oriented with the front door set off-center at the front of the house, with windows, often bay windows, beside the door looking out into the street. The roof is generally gently sloped with wide overhangs which can be either front-gabled or side-gabled with dormers at the front or both the front and rear. In order to connect the inhabitants with the outdoors, many Chicago Bungalows feature a front porch or an enclosed front sunroom. Brick was the preferred building material for bungalows in Chicago, which distinguishes the Chicago Bungalows from the original California homes.

Typical examples of the Chicago Bungalow can be found throughout the Sauganash neighborhood. Here, bungalows often contain an enclosed sunroom in the front of the home such as the home located at 6119 Kilbourn which also possesses a hipped roof with a central dormer.^r Others, such as the home located at 5943 Kenneth, exhibit more Craftsman style details such as porch roof supports in the form of square columns and a multi-pane sash window over window boxes.^s Another distinguishing characteristic of the Chicago Bungalow is its covered porch, a feature that was more often than not, included in homes of this style within Sauganash. As a semipublic congregational point in the era before back yards were a home's primary outdoor space, the porch helped create an idea of community as neighbors congregated and socialized near it and children chalked up its steps.¹³

Integrity

Overall, the Sauganash Historic District retains the original historic character of the neighborhood. The district possesses excellent integrity of location and setting. One of the unique features of the neighborhood is the layout of its streets set off from the grid. The streets are still arranged in this pattern, retaining the sense of a suburban neighborhood in the city. Originally designed to be a residential neighborhood, Sauganash has maintained this setting, and there has been no influx of commercial structures into the residential area.

The majority of the contributing structures in the district possess good integrity of design. The most common problem is additions to homes that detract from their original design, however. In the most extreme cases, such as the second story addition to the bungalow at 5824 N. Kenton, the buildings were considered non-contributing.¹ But in cases such as 5943 N. Forest Glen, the house is still a contributing structure because the addition matches the original design and materials of the house, and does not significantly increase the footprint of the house.^u

^r See photograph #17.

^s See photograph #18.

^t See photograph #19.

^u See photograph #20.

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Overall, integrity of materials and workmanship is good. Most homes in the district have been well maintained and retain their original building materials. The most common problems are the replacement of original siding materials with vinyl or aluminum siding. Some homes that were originally brick have been resided with vinyl siding. Since the addition or replacement of original materials with alternate siding did not significantly alter the design or feeling of the homes, most have been retained as contributing structures. In cases where the replacement of materials significantly altered the design and feeling of the home, it was considered non-contributing.

While there are a number of non-contributing structures, their presence does not detract from the character and feeling of the district. Non-contributing structures include those that were constructed after the district's period of significance or houses that have been altered in such a way that their historic integrity has been significantly compromised.

The Sauganash Historic District still conveys its historic feeling and association. The street pattern, lot sizes, house setbacks, and variety of housing styles are still present. Designed as a suburban neighborhood for middle-class families, Sauganash is still a very family-oriented, middle-class community. Sauganash residents can still commute via a nearby rail line or the freeway. The Sauganash Historic District possesses excellent integrity and should be listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

¹ John Handley, "High-Toned Hideaway," *Chicago Daily Tribune* 22 June 1997 <http://www.sauganash.org/High-toned_hideaway.htm>.

² Lois Ann Alexander, James Carsten, Lloyd Karzen and Robert Waddick, *Sauganash a Historical Perspective* (Chicago: Lois Ann Alexander, 1999): 28.

³ William B. Rhoads, "The Colonial Revival and American Nationalism," (*The Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* Vol. 35, No. 4), 242.

⁴ David Gebhard, "The American Colonial Revival in the 1930's," (*Winterthur Portfolio*, Vol. 22, No.2/3), 117-118.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 120-121.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 122.

⁷ Lester Walker, *American Shelter: An Illustrated Encyclopedia of the American Home*, (New York: Overlook Press, 1981): :210.

⁸ Lee Goff, *Tudor Style: Tudor Revival Houses in America from 1890 to the Present*, (New York: Universe Publishing, 2002): 17.

⁹ Virginia and Lee McAlester *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984): 398

¹⁰ David Gebhard, *The National Trust Guide to Art Deco in America*, (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1996), 2.

¹¹ Louise Bargelt, "A Residence Said to Reach Zenith of Modernism," *Chicago Daily Tribune*, July 14, 1929.

¹² Gebhard, 9.

¹³ Walker, 187.

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Significance

Sauganash, the tightly knit community nestled in the northwestern corner of Chicago, Illinois has an interesting story to tell. As it is representative of a significant time and place in the history of the city, it is nominated under Criteria A. Because of its historic and eclectic housing styles, it is nominated under Criteria C. During its period of significance, from 1912 until 1950, Sauganash, with help from its real estate developers, became a haven for the displaced urban middle-class individual.

Although Sauganash is, in many ways, representative, the outcome of its vision is wholly unique. Thus, Sauganash is at once both commonplace and rare. The story of the flight of the middle class from the centers of urban areas at the turn of the century is a tale told over and over again. Indeed, Sauganash and many of its outlying neighborhoods were created from this experience. Sauganash differs from its neighbors, however, for in Sauganash, no two houses, at least prior to the post-WWII housing boom, are wholly alike. Guided by their developers, George Koester and Henry Zander, those who moved to Sauganash between 1912 and 1950 moved there to escape the problems of city life. They achieved their goal through individual home ownership. Although the residents of Sauganash took pride in their own individuality, together they developed a strong sense of community identity.

From 1840 to 1880 Chicago's population multiplied 126 times over.¹ As hundreds of thousands of people flocked to the city, they encountered congested streets, crowded tenements, and dangerous living conditions. The ability of the city government to handle the large influx of immigrants and migrants was undermined by both archaic technologies and meager funds.² Very quickly the city became a cesspool of dirt and disease. Smoke, dust, noise, and the stockyard stench assaulted the senses of Chicago denizens. Those who could afford to leave the city did so with expediency. The availability of reliable and affordable transportation to and from the city center was a prerequisite for suburban development, however. In the nineteenth century, the railroad provided such transportation. Fortunately, Chicago courted the growing railroad industry which provided a means of escape for many families.

Railroad transportation was introduced to Chicago in 1848.³ It enabled manufacturing, agriculture, and trade to expand, and set the stage for the long-distance separation of the home and workplace. Not until after the Civil War did the towns that had grown along the rail lines become havens for commuters. Additionally, the automobile revolutionized the transportation industry and opened up new areas of the city to development. Now commuters could travel to and from work in the privacy of their own car. For many years, the transportation revolution continued to fuel the mass exodus from the city center. However, the tribulations of city life and the influx of mass transportation and cars cannot completely explain why people moved to Sauganash and created a unique community. Indeed, other processes were at work.

Perhaps best understood as reactions against industrialization and corporate capitalism, suburbanization and individualism flourished in Chicago as it did in all American cities at this time. As more people moved into the city, the crowded environment made it more difficult to differentiate between individuals.⁴ Changes in the workplace also contributed to this feeling of anonymity. Factories and offices transformed from small teams of people working together into large businesses where employees were segregated by task. Thus, workers became numbers, not

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individuals.

Although corporate capitalism undermined personal differences and autonomy, it created a managerial class that could afford to escape the anonymity of the city.⁵ Like the workers they supervised, these managers also struggled with an identity crisis. Unwilling to accept the loss of their individual identities in the office *and* in the home, these managers found a way to express their individuality through their homes. Those who moved to Sauganash built houses in a variety of styles to help combat the namelessness they felt as employees and as Chicagoans.

Moreover, industrialism, with its destruction of the natural environment, felt alien to many Americans. They strived to connect themselves to their more agrarian roots and that supposed simple way of life.⁶ Thus, the popularity of homes that harkened back to simpler times—homes built in the Tudor, French, and Colonial Revival styles—grew in the 1920s and 1930s. Not only did each house stress the individuality of the owners, it also represented the pride they felt in their heritage and in the history of the land itself.

For example, Sauganash borrowed its name from the enigmatic, biracial, jack-of-all-trades, Captain Billy Caldwell. Billy Caldwell was born in 1780 to a British officer and an unknown minor Potawatomi princess in Canada. For many years, he lived in the shadow of his father who begrudgingly accepted him as an illegitimate child.⁷ Caldwell came to Chicago in 1820, desperate to leave his father and his business failures behind him in Canada.⁸ Because of his service record with the British, Caldwell had to contend with suspiciousness wherever he went in America; Chicago was no different. He worked hard, however, to establish himself as a savvy tradesman and a friend to both the Potawatomi peoples and the Americans. For his loyalty to the American government in their efforts to help manage the affairs of the Native Americans, Caldwell was appointed the “principal chief” of the Potawatomi tribe by the American government, and was renamed Chief Sauganash.⁹ In an 1829 treaty, which resulted in the removal of Potawatomis signed at the famous Treaty Elm, the American government gave Caldwell a large tract of land in the northern part of Chicago. Most of this land was later purchased by small farmers. For many years it remained woods and farmland. In 1912, real estate developers Koester and Zander purchased 260 acres of the land.¹⁰ The story of the Sauganash community begins with these two men.

By the time the firm began its development of Sauganash, Koester and Zander, founded in 1892, was one of the oldest and most respected real estate firms in Chicago. One of the principals, George F. Koester, was born in Chicago in 1862. After graduating from high school in 1878 he engaged in “various pursuits” until 1881, when he entered the real estate business.¹¹ He worked alone for a number of years before partnering with Henry G. Zander.

Born in Germany in 1869, Henry G. Zander came to Chicago as a teenager. Zander graduated from North Division High School in 1886 and immediately went to work for the real estate office of Martin Van Allen. He obtained a civil engineering degree from Grant’s School in 1901, and earned a law degree from John Marshall Law School.^a In May of 1892, Zander partnered with George Koester and together they created the firm of Koester and Zander. In the

^a Very active as a real estate professional and civic leader in Chicago, Zander headed and/or belonged to many organizations. In 1924 he became president of the Chicago Real Estate Board, and in 1928, president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. Zander was also president of the Civic Federation of Chicago, director of the Chicago Crime Commission, and a member of the Chicago Plan Commission.

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1910s it became a family business when both George F. Koester, Jr. and Henry Zander, Jr. joined the firm.^b Koester and Zander was a general real estate firm, but it was best known for the quality subdivisions that it developed.

Koester and Zander did most of their work in Jefferson Township of Chicago. One of their earliest developments, starting in 1903, was a subdivision in the Irving Park neighborhood (near Irving Park and Cicero). The firm remained involved in the community even after development was completed, as Zander resided in the area and was active in the local improvement associations.¹² Throughout the 1910s, Koester and Zander developed other areas on the northwest side of Chicago, including additions to their Irving Park area subdivisions, and a 40-acre section near Belmont and Cicero called Koester and Zander's Section Line Subdivision.¹³ Through the development of each of these areas, Koester and Zander perfected their system. By the time the firm got to Sauganash, it had an excellent reputation, and Koester and Zander were ready to put their experience to work to create their finest community. They saw Sauganash as the pinnacle development of their careers.

The extraordinary history of the area itself helped them establish the character of the subdivision. Eager to promote the community's distinctiveness through its association with Chicago history, Koester and Zander called the community Sauganash. Indeed, their first piece of publicity consisted of a historical booklet outlining the life of Chief Sauganash and the history of the original Caldwell Reserve.¹⁴ From the beginning, Koester and Zander emphasized the uniqueness of this area, and with the help of their promotional campaign, Sauganash grew to become one of the largest subdivisions in the city for single family houses.¹⁵

In Sauganash, Koester and Zander instituted their uncommon process of development which meant spending years preparing the land for habitation before opening it up to buyers. What made their subdivisions exceptional was that all the modern services (sewer, water, electricity, roads) were installed prior to the building of houses. Therefore, the firm usually purchased the land to be subdivided years in advance in order to bring in the services, lay out roads, and plant trees before lots were sold to builders. While the land lay vacant waiting for improvements, the firm often leased it out to local truck farmers.¹⁶ In an article in the *National Real Estate Journal*, Zander justified his firm's lengthy process of development when he said, "It is not fair to sell a house unless...the home be of first quality of construction, [and] the conveniences and public utilities...installed."¹⁷ Koester and Zander thought it their duty and responsibility to provide their subdivision with all of these amenities from its inception.¹⁸

Thus, in the early years, an original topographical survey was made and the land was subdivided on paper. The majority of the Sauganash Historic District was subdivided in 1919, with five additions made between 1927 and 1929. Focusing on small sections at a time, Koester and Zander began with a 65 acre unit between Peterson, Rogers, and Caldwell avenues. First, they cleared the land. Shortly thereafter, and a full eight years before the first house was

^b George F. Koester, Jr. was born in 1892 and educated at the University of Wisconsin. He earned a law degree from John Marshall Law School in 1916, and served overseas during World War I. Koester Jr. worked at Koester and Zander from 1913 until 1927, when the company dissolved and he organized his own firm, George F. Koester & Company. Henry G. Zander, Jr. was born in 1897. He also attended the University of Wisconsin, but left to join the Army during World War I. When he returned from the Army, he began working at Koester and Zander and remained there until 1927, when he partnered with his brother and father and formed Henry G. Zander & Company.

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built, they planted trees and other shrubbery. Zander, in particular, was adamant about flora variety and handpicked over twenty different tree species for the neighborhood, including oak, sycamore, and mountain ash.¹⁹ The purpose of this green endeavor was to create a pleasant atmosphere for all of Sauganash's residents, even the earliest ones. Next, they put in sewers, water and gas lines, paved the streets, and laid the sidewalks. Finally, after the installation of all of these amenities, Sauganash welcomed its first residents.

As a general rule of thumb, the firm developed the land; they did not construct the houses. Thus, most Sauganash homeowners purchased empty lots from the firm and then built their own homes. In many ways, they had the liberty to build the type of home that best suited their needs and tastes. The home builders, however, had to contend with the guiding hands of the subdivision's developers. Koester and Zander put price restrictions on each individual lot. As one moved northwest in the community, homes generally became more costly and homeowners more affluent.²⁰ On Kostner Avenue, for instance, the lot size ranged from 40, 60, and 80 feet in width, and the home prices ranged from \$8,500 to \$10,000.²¹ Moreover, most of the homes south of Peterson are noticeably less grandiose, the lots are significantly smaller, and the streets narrower. Indeed, part of the contrast between the Peterson divide is because the land south of Peterson was the first to be developed by the firm. They began by selling smaller lots first, probably to encourage the initial development of the neighborhood. Although they instituted financial criteria, Koester and Zander did allow for a range of home prices which ensured some economic diversity in Sauganash.²²

As revealed in the 1930 Federal Census, however, the area primarily catered to upper middle-class families. For example, nearly 87% of Sauganash residents owned their own homes in that year, compared to a measly 32% of other Chicago residents.²³ Moreover, the homes that Sauganash residents owned were more expensive than those outside of the neighborhood. According to the 1930 Census, less than 5% of homes in Sauganash were valued at or below \$9,999.²⁴ The great majority of homes (i.e. 55%) were valued at or over \$15,000.²⁵ Conversely, 64% of homeowners in Chicago owned homes at or below the \$9,999 mark and only 14% of homeowners lived in homes valued at or above \$15,000.²⁶ These statistics demonstrate that Sauganash was, without doubt, an upper middle-class haven.

Koester and Zander were hands-on developers. In addition to price restrictions, Koester and Zander also interviewed homeowners in an attempt to weed out undesirables who, it was thought, might depreciate the value of the neighborhood.²⁷ At the same time, many wealthy, young families were drawn to the area. The 1930 Federal Census reveals that 28% of Sauganash residents were under fourteen.²⁸ Middle-class parents liked the large lot sizes, the pastoral setting, and the endless possibilities for building the perfect family home with all the modern conveniences.

Enthusiastic in their endeavor to distinguish Sauganash from other subdivisions, Koester and Zander referred buyers to a variety of architects and builders. Many of the homes in Sauganash were designed by locally notable architects, including Dewey and Pavlovich, and Lyman J. Allison. Several houses in Sauganash were constructed using Architects' Small House Service Bureau plans.²⁹ Established in 1920, the ASHSB sold blueprints and specifications for architect-designed homes through the mail to Americans who otherwise could not afford the services of an architect.³⁰ Koester and Zander utilized ASHSB plans to build modestly-sized model homes in an array of different architectural styles. The firm also likely recommended the Bureau's services to potential residents. Once the sale of a lot was approved, Koester and Zander gave each successful candidate a subscription to a popular architectural

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magazine. As most homeowners built their own homes, rather than purchase existing ones, the magazine was a not so subtle way of influencing their design choice and encouraging homeowners to build a house fitting for the area.³¹ Furthermore, once homeowners decided upon a design, they had to run the idea by Koester and Zander for final approval.³² Only then could the house be constructed. When the home was complete, Koester and Zander sent the new homeowners a subscription to a garden magazine.³³ In these ways, the firm heavily influenced the development of its subdivision.

Although most residents built their own homes, Koester and Zander constructed a number of model homes in order to encourage development and give prospective buyers a taste of what the neighborhood should look like when complete. These homes were intended to showcase the future development of the neighborhood and were built in several different architectural styles. In one of the first articles about the area, *The Chicago Daily Tribune* boasted, "Every House Different in Sauganash."³⁴ Koester and Zander's method "show[ed] prospective homeowners that they don't have to live in humdrum, common place looking houses, similar in nearly every aspect to their neighbors' homes."³⁵ Indeed, Sauganash is home to a variety of housing styles. Historic housing designs, such as Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, Classical, Tudor, French, and Spanish Revivals, and Italian Renaissance were popular as these designs were rooted in the past and gave homeowners a sense of stability in the fast-changing modern world. According to one design book of the time, for example, "No one can deny that there is a sense of security underlying the possession of a house that stands in the neighborhood as a monument to good taste and good sense."³⁶ Even newer housing designs like Art Deco, Art Moderne, and Chicago Bungalows emerged in response to the desire to create architectural styles that would build on the past, yet embrace the spirit of the modern age.^c

Clearly, home diversity was part of Koester and Zander's plan to offset the loss of individuality, an increasingly lamented byproduct of living in a growing corporate America.³⁷ It was their job to develop the character of their subdivision and they were good at it.

They realized, however, that individual home construction was not enough to create a lasting, close-knit community; Koester and Zander had to encourage the development of community spaces as well. Not surprisingly, they took the lead and constructed a Community Center at 4618 W. Peterson in 1927, which served as an office, gymnasium, and meeting place for local residents.³⁸ The creation of the Sauganash Park followed a year later, encompassing over two acres along the eastern border of Sauganash. Catering to the needs of the growing number of families in the area, the Chicago Public Schools system established an elementary school for the community in 1927. The current structure, Sauganash Elementary School, was completed in 1936 at 6028 N. Kilpatrick.

Religion also played a significant role in the development of Sauganash. Two of the neighborhood's parishes, the non-denominational Sauganash Community Church and the Roman Catholic Queen of All Saints, fostered an even greater sense of community as church activities became community activities.³⁹ In the early years of Sauganash, for example, many residents remembered the churches as places that instituted and/or provided spaces for community events such as musical revues, "Luau" luncheons, rummage sales, and Camp Sauganash, a summer camp in

^c For a more detailed description and examples of these housing styles represented in Sauganash, refer to Section 7 of the nomination.

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Wisconsin or Michigan for Sauganash children.⁴⁰ Although both churches are excluded from the historic district, it is evident that religion, in general, and these two churches in particular, are community-building institutions.

The Community Center, the park, the public school, and the churches helped to foment a sense of a community identity in most of Sauganash's residents. Indeed, Sauganash even celebrates many holidays as a community. The Fourth of July parade is well-noted and the community prepares for the parade months in advance. In addition, each year the community comes together near Christmas to create a lighted, winter wonderland. As *Chicago Tribune* reporter Joan Gillespie wrote, "Sauganash went all out in its holiday effort. Every house strung outdoor lights and some residents even used live animals for crib scenes."⁴¹ Another reporter reminisced, "For block after block, all the eaves would be outlined with strings of Christmas-tree lights while front yards were well guarded by illuminated Santa Clauses and reindeers."⁴²

By the mid-1920s, it was clear that Koester and Zander had laid the foundation for a successful subdivision and community. As a testament to how much they believed in the community, both George Koester, Jr. and Henry Zander, Jr. owned homes in the neighborhood. However, in 1925, George Koester, Sr. died, thus dissolving the partnership of Koester and Zander. The surviving partners continued under the name Koester and Zander until 1927, when Henry Zander, Sr. and his sons organized Henry G. Zander & Co. At the same time, George Koester, Jr. organized the firm George F. Koester & Co. to further develop Sauganash. Koester continued to live at 5888 N. Forest Glen, and successfully managed the growth of Sauganash through the 1930s.^d

The stock market crash in October 1929 signaled the beginning of the Great Depression. The building boom in Sauganash continued unabated through 1931, however, with a total of 167 houses constructed between 1926 and 1931. Unable to shield itself from the Great Depression forever, Sauganash felt its effects in 1932 when the number of houses built dropped from seventeen in the previous year to three. The slump continued for a couple of years, with only two houses being built in 1933, and five in 1934. This decline in Sauganash mirrored the national trends, as the construction of residential property fell 95% between 1928 and 1933, both nation-wide and in Sauganash.⁴³ The Depression hurt George F. Koester & Co. Koester stopped subdividing and developing the land. His last subdivision of the land occurred in 1929.⁴⁴ Although Koester was crippled by the Depression, and he was unable to continue development, the steps that Koester and Zander took beginning in 1912 left an indelible mark on the community.

Koester was not the only one to fall upon hard times. The Depression was difficult for homeowners as well. Not only was land not being developed and new homes not being built, but many people were defaulting on their mortgages on existing homes. In fact, in 1933 almost half of all mortgages in the United States were in default.⁴⁵ One of the first measures that the new Roosevelt administration took to fix the situation was to create the Home Owners Loan Corporation. Signed into law in June 1933, the HOLC was designed to protect small homeowners from foreclosure by refinancing mortgages in danger of default, and granting low interest rate loans to former homeowners to help them recover their lost homes. It is not known how many Sauganash residents benefited from HOLC loans, although nationally, less than 40% of eligible owners actually sought assistance.⁴⁶ Regardless of the number of residents who

^d See photograph #21

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received HOLC loans, Sauganash had a unique relationship with the agency. In late 1933, Henry G. Zander, Jr. was appointed Illinois manager of the HOLC. Selected by President Roosevelt to “clean up [the] local situation,” Zander held the position for four years before stepping down in 1937 to rejoin his father and brother in their real estate firm.⁴⁷

Another important piece of federal legislation that effected Sauganash during that time was the National Housing Act, passed in June 1934. This act created the Federal Housing Administration, which played an important role in alleviating the building slump. The FHA guaranteed long-term mortgage loans made to private lenders, indemnifying the lender in case of mortgage default. FHA mortgage terms were more generous than earlier, private loans, as the repayment period was extended and the down-payment prices lowered. These changes enabled more people to purchase homes. This in turn created more demand for new homes, and the construction of new homes in Sauganash picked up rapidly by 1936, ushering in the area’s second building boom.⁴⁸ Between 1936 and 1941, 166 new homes were built in the neighborhood, nearly matching the number of homes built during the boom of the 1920s.

In addition to creating new terms for mortgages, the FHA also created new appraisal standards. FHA appraisers were generally conservative in their consideration of potential resale values of homes to be mortgaged. Thus, FHA appraisers favored traditional style single family homes in culturally homogenous neighborhoods, as such homes were sure to appreciate in value.⁴⁹ Along with communities like Winnetka and Beverly, Sauganash became a preferred area for FHA appraisers. Hundreds of new homes were financed with FHA loans. Indeed, the first FHA-financed home in Illinois was built in Sauganash.⁵⁰

The second building boom in Sauganash ended abruptly when America entered World War II in 1941. During the war years (1942-1945), only twenty-four new houses were built, far fewer than in any other period besides the Depression years. However, this time, economic conditions were not to blame for the homebuilding slump. Rather, the decline in the construction of single family homes was due to a shortage of labor and materials. America’s economy had been drafted into the war, leaving little manpower or material left over to build single family homes.

Reflective of the shortage in materials is the increasing presence of modest vernacular housing types. Homes such as the Front-Gabled 6124 N. Kilbourn became more and more common.^e Although markedly different than the eclectic historic designs of the earlier era, those that designed these homes borrowed elements of Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, and French Revival designs. For example, the Front Gable and Wing house at 4436 W. Peterson Avenue has Tudor Revival features such as the prominent front chimney, a mix of materials, and the steep roof.^f Thus, though the vernacular type was a departure in the size and grandeur of many of the historic-style homes, builders tried hard to incorporate more modest historic design characteristics so that these houses would not be entirely out of place in the Sauganash landscape.

While new Sauganash residents were building vernacular type homes, established denizens focused their energies on the war effort. Over 200 young men from Sauganash served in the armed forces during World War II. The vacant

^e See photograph #22.

^f See photograph #23.

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land along Cicero Avenue was tilled up and turned into Victory Gardens. The Fourth of July celebrations that had begun in 1926 took on a new meaning for residents during the war.

Aided by the GI Bill, America’s returning soldiers sought to purchase their own American Dream. They wanted to start by purchasing modest, well-built homes. Initially, the vernacular type was common. Indeed, from 1942 to 1950 over 30% of homes built in Sauganash were of that type. Compared to the 6% of vernacular housing types between 1912 and 1942, it was a noticeable difference. Sauganash started to look different.

Moreover, during this time, supply for houses could not keep up with demand. Construction on thousands of homes throughout the US was delayed as labor and material were still in short supply. As a result, when the market did remedy these problems, homes were constructed in haste. The soldiers who bought these homes relinquished their input in the construction in order to have their homes immediately. Returning soldiers were mostly interested in affordability and just having more space of their own, rather than expending the time and money to create their dream homes.⁵¹ Thus individuality represented in one’s home was a privilege no longer valued. Sauganash also weathered these effects. With Koester and Zander long gone, postwar developers dismissed their methods of community development. Rather than selling empty lots for persons to construct their individual dream homes, these developers built row upon row of interchangeable modest homes. They also no longer built unique housing designs; instead, ranch style constructions, such as the house at 5944 N. Forest Glen, quickly overwhelmed the previously open landscape surrounding the original development.⁵ In addition, developers such as Charles W. Jacobs, Velma Crane, and the Murray firm began to fill in the vacant areas of the original 260 acre area to continue development.⁵² Perhaps indicative of the new American mindset of consensus, these cookie-cutter ranch style homes contrast sharply with the existing eclectic architecture. As a result, 1950—the year that the first ranch home was built in Sauganash—becomes a clear end date for the period of significance for the district.

Despite Sauganash’s new look, the core of the historic district remains relatively unchanged. More importantly, the influence of Koester and Zander is virtually intact. It is evident in the hundreds of historic homes that rest on tree-lined streets, in the original sidewalks laid in 1928, and in the sense of community identity that Koester and Zander helped to foster.

¹ Walter Nugent, “Demography: Chicago as a Modern World City,” *Encyclopedia of Chicago Online* [Accessed on 24 September 2007].

² Perry R. Duis, *Challenging Chicago: Coping with Everyday Life, 1837-1920*, (Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press, 1998): 5.

³ Ann Durkin-Keating, *Building Chicago: Suburban Developers and the Creation of a Divided Metropolis*, (Columbus: Ohio State University Press, 1988): 14.

⁴ Robert Wiebe, *The Search for Order, 1877-1920* (New York: Hill and Wang, 1967): 133.

⁵ Oliver Zunz, *Making America Corporate, 1870-1920* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1990): 130.

⁶ Lee Goff, *Tudor Style: Tudor Revival Houses in America from 1890 to the Present* (New York: Universe Publishing, 2002): 10.

⁷ James A. Clifton, Billy Caldwell, “Personal and Ethnic Identity on the Great Lakes Frontier: The Case of Billy Caldwell, Anglo-Canadian,”

⁸ See photograph #24.

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Ethnohistory 25, no. 1 (1978): 70.

⁸ James A. Clifton, "Merchant, Soldier, Broker, Chief: A Corrected Obituary of Captain Billy Caldwell," *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society* 71 (1978): 203.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 190.

¹⁰ Lois Ann Alexander et al., *Sauganash: A Historical Perspective* (Chicago: Lois Ann Alexander, 1999): 5.

¹¹ Nelson Marquis, ed., *Book of Chicagoans*, (Chicago: A.N. Marquis & Co., 1917), George F. Koester entry.

¹² Barbara M. Posadas, "Suburb into Neighborhood," (*Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, Vol. 86, No. 3), 175.

¹³ City of Chicago, 80 Acre Sheet Maps, <<http://maps.cityofchicago.org/website/images/pdfs/wnw274013r.pdf>> Accessed on 22 February 2008.

¹⁴ "Building Homes for Prestige," *National Real Estate Journal* (September 8, 1924): 37.

¹⁵ "Architects Plan Homes for Model Street" *Chicago Daily Tribune* 20 April 1924, p. 30.

¹⁶ *Chicago Daily Tribune*, February 27, 1917.

¹⁷ "Quality, Beauty, Fitness: These Three Constitute the Recipe for the Success Which is Koester & Zander's, Realtor-Builders of Chicago," *National Real Estate Journal* (September 6, 1926): 24.

¹⁸ "Building Homes for Prestige," *National Real Estate Journal* (September 8, 1924): 38.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 39.

²⁰ Lois Ann Alexander, interview by authors, (Chicago, IL): August 11, 2007.

²¹ "Architects Plan Homes for Model Street" *Chicago Daily Tribune* 20 April 1924, p. 30.

²² "Building Homes for Prestige," *National Real Estate Journal* (September 8, 1924), 37-39; *Chicago Daily Tribune*, January 29, 1915

²³ U.S. Government *Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930, Distribution*. (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Print Office, 1933): 573.

²⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁷ "Quality, Beauty, Fitness: These Three Constitute the Recipe for the Success Which is Koester & Zander's, Realtor-Builders of Chicago," *National Real Estate Journal* (September 6, 1926): 26.

²⁸ "Table 1: Population by Color, Nativity, Sex, and Age," *Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930, Distribution*. (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Print Office, 1933): 33.

²⁹ "Building Homes for Prestige," *National Real Estate Journal* (September 8, 1924), 38-39, 41-42; Robert T. Jones, ed., *Authentic Small Houses of the Twenties*, (New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1929, reprint 1987): 1, 46-47, 64, 146, 211.

³⁰ Janet Hutchinson, "Building for Babbitt: The State and the Suburban Home Ideal," *Journal of Policy History* (Vol. 9, No. 2, 1997): 196-197.

³¹ "Quality, Beauty, Fitness: These Three Constitute the Recipe for the Success Which is Koester & Zander's, Realtor-Builders of Chicago," *National Real Estate Journal* (September 6, 1926): 27.

³² Lois Ann Alexander, interview by authors.

³³ "Quality, Beauty, Fitness: These Three Constitute the Recipe for the Success Which is Koester & Zander's, Realtor-Builders of Chicago," *National Real Estate Journal* (September 6, 1926): 27.

³⁴ "18 Architects Plan Homes for Model Street." *Chicago Daily Tribune* 20 April 1924.

³⁵ *Ibid.*

³⁶ *Authentic Small Houses of the Twenties*, introduction, no page given.

³⁷ Wiebe, 133.

³⁸ Alexander, 25.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, 53.

⁴⁰ For specifics, see recollections from John Anderson and Ferne Hagenow in *Sauganash: A Historical Perspective* by Lois Ann Alexander.

⁴¹ Joan Gillespie, "Lights, Sights Add Magic to the Season," *Chicago Daily Tribune* 30 November 1984.

⁴² Ron Grossman, "Country Living in the City—50 Years," *Chicago Daily Tribune* 28 January 1984.

⁴³ Kenneth Jackson, *Crabgrass Frontier: The Suburbanization of the United States* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1985): 187.

⁴⁴ City of Chicago, 80 Acre Sheet Maps, <<http://maps.cityofchicago.org/website/images/pdfs/wsw034013r.pdf>> Accessed on 22 February

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⁴⁵ Jackson, 193.

⁴⁶ Ibid., 195-196.

⁴⁷ Al Chase, "Zander Named HOLC Manager to Clean House," *Chicago Daily Tribune* 20 December 1935; "H.G. Zander Jr. Quits as State HOLC Manager," *Chicago Daily Tribune* 31 July 1937.

⁴⁸ Jackson, 203-205.

⁴⁹ Ibid., 206; Gwendolyn Wright, *Building the Dream*, 242.

⁵⁰ "To Be Built with FHA Insured Mortgage," *Chicago Daily Tribune* 20 January 1935.

⁵¹ Clifford Edward Clark, Jr., *The American Family Home, 1800-1960*, (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1986): 227-228.

⁵² City of Chicago, 80 Acre Sheet Maps, <<http://maps.cityofchicago.org/website/images/pdfs/wsw034013r.pdf>> Accessed on 22 February 2008.

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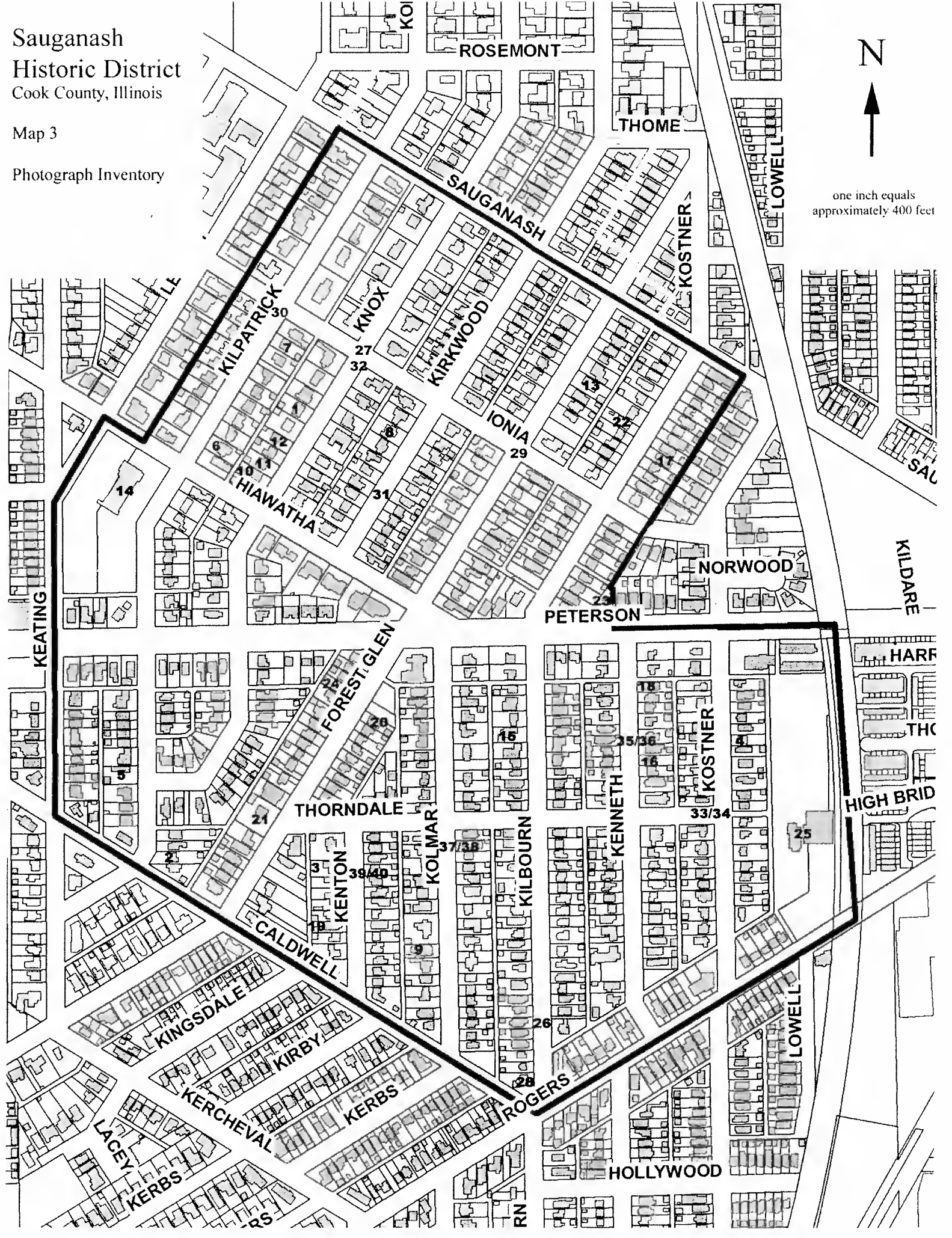
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Map 3

Photograph Inventory



one inch equals
approximately 400 feet



Sauganash Historic District Inventory, April 2008

#	Street	Building Type	Building Style	Date	Architect	Builder	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Photograph #
5815 N.	Caldwell	2 Story Frame	Colonial Revival	1953			Non-Contributing	
5825 N.	Caldwell	2 Story Brick Res.	Dutch Colonial Revival	1941	Steinbach, J.G.	J.N. Binder	Contributing	
5829 N.	Caldwell	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1939	Steinbach, J.G.	William Poggensee	Contributing	
5903 N.	Caldwell	2 Story Brick Res.	Dutch Colonial Revival	1939	Steinbach, J.G.	William Poggensee	Contributing	
5909 N.	Caldwell	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1939	Dewey & Pavlovich	A. Nutsche	Contributing	
5855 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Four Square	1921	none		Contributing	
5856 N.	Forest Glen	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1924	Miller, J.A.	John Makay	Contributing	
5860 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1937	Baird, E.E.		Contributing	
5866 N.	Forest Glen	Ranch	Ranch				Non-Contributing	
5867 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1939	Baird, E.E.	J.R. Kling	Contributing	
5858 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1926	none		Contributing	
5873 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Italian Renaissance	1925	none	D.J. Mackey	Contributing	
5874 N.	Forest Glen	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1927	none	Jacob Mauer	Contributing	
5878 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1937	Nordlie, Edward	A. Dykstra	Contributing	
5885 N.	Forest Glen	1 Story Brick Res.	Ranch				Non-Contributing	
5888 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1925	Lampe, C.W. & Co.		Contributing	21
5900 N.	Forest Glen	Ranch	Ranch				Non-Contributing	
5901 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1942			Contributing	
5906 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Italian Renaissance	1924	Cannon?	Koester and Zander	Contributing	
5911 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Steinbach, J.G.	J.N. Binder	Contributing	
5912 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1935	Marx, Elmer W.	Peterson, E.H.	Contributing	
5915 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Art Moderne	1941	Johnson, H.	A. Nitsche	Contributing	
5916 N.	Forest Glen	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Front Gable & Wing	1953	Johnson, H.N.	L. Quist	Non-Contributing	
5919 N.	Forest Glen	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1931	Lutz, H.R.	Doyen Const. Co.	Contributing	
5920 N.	Forest Glen	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Front Gable & Wing	1950	Cohen, E.M.	Morton Bros.	Contributing	
5923 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1940	Koster, John C.	Louis Raffin	Contributing	
5924 N.	Forest Glen	Cape Cod	Cape Cod				Non-Contributing	
5927 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1931	Lampe, C.W. & Co.	C. Peterson	Contributing	
5930 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Front Gable				Non-Contributing	
5931 N.	Forest Glen	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1936	McCaughy, William F.	Goerge Olsen	Contributing	
5934 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1924	Rapp	W.E. Keeler	Contributing	
5935 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1936	Noonan, C.	Bakken	Contributing	
5939 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Pyramidal (Colonial-Inspired)	1925	none	Koester and Zander	Non-Contributing	
5940 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Italian Renaissance	1936	Braun & Jones	Petersen Const. Co.	Contributing	20
5943 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Ranch				Non-Contributing	24
5944 N.	Forest Glen	Ranch	Ranch				Non-Contributing	
5950 N.	Forest Glen	Ranch	Ranch				Non-Contributing	
5954 N.	Forest Glen	Ranch	Ranch				Non-Contributing	
5960 N.	Forest Glen	Ranch	Ranch				Non-Contributing	
6006 N.	Forest Glen	Church	Tudor Revival				Non-Contributing	
6017 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1936	Torchia, F.	M. Hubertz	Contributing	
6020 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1930	Lampe, C.W. & Co.	Mauer, Jacob	Contributing	
6021 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Gable Front (Colonial-Inspired)	1936	Woerner, A.		Contributing	
6026 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Gable Front & Wing (Tudor-Inspired)	1946	Finlayson, F.L.	E.A. Simon	Contributing	
6030 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res. & Garage	Colonial Revival	1935	Anderson	A. Mueller	Contributing	
6031 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Gable Front				Non-Contributing	
6033 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1935	Manning, Edward J.	Mathias P. Hubertz (owner)	Contributing	
6036 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1930	Koster, John C.	C & E. Contracting	Contributing	
6037 N.	Forest Glen	1 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1930	Koster, John C.	C & E. Contracting	Contributing	
6042 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1939	Peterson, R.	Peterson, E.H.	Contributing	
6045 N.	Forest Glen	1 Story Brick Res.	Front Gable & Wing (Colonial-Inspired)	1935	Kristen, C.A.	J. Peterson	Contributing	
6047 N.	Forest Glen	1 Story Brick Res.	Ranch	1951	Bruno, B.J.	L. Ullman (?)	Non-Contributing	
6048 N.	Forest Glen	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1935	Kristen, C.A.	J. Peterson	Non-Contributing	
6049 N.	Forest Glen	1 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1937	Del Bianco, A.J.	Leo Asquim	Contributing	
6050 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick & Garage	Pyramidal (French-Inspired)	1950	Preston, William	Paul J. Kay	Contributing	
6055 N.	Forest Glen	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1939	Peterson, J.	E.H. Petersen	Contributing	
6050 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.		1951	Nelson, Melvin	O. Svensson	Non-Contributing	

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#	Street	Building Type	Building Style	Date	Architect	Builder	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Photograph #
6061 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brck Res.	Colonial Revival	1942	Neebe, John	F. Watzke	Contributing	
6065 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Dutch Colonial Revival	1926	none	Anderson Brothers	Contributing	
6066 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1929	Buck, A.	T. Roberg	Contributing	
6069 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1951	Johnson, H.N.	K.G. Wahlgren	Non-Contributing	
6073 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1929	Neebe, John	Jacob Mauer (owner)	Non-Contributing	
6074 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Italian Renaissance	1929	Neebe, John	Jacob Mauer (owner)	Contributing	
6100 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1942	Pearson	Enger Bros.	Contributing	
6101 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1938	Kausal, J.F.	Otto C. Carlson	Non-Contributing	
6108 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res. & Garage	Italian Renaissance	1940			Contributing	
6110 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick	Italian Renaissance	1929			Contributing	
6115 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1928	Hunemöder, W.	Stewart G. Meikle (owner)	Contributing	
6116 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1930	Gallup, Harold E.	Nels Johnson	Contributing	
6121 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1946	Richert, W.	Wm. Deden	Contributing	
6122 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Gable Front & Wing (Colonial-Inspired)	1948			Non-Contributing	
6125 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1929	Heritage, W.D.	S. Buhan	Contributing	
6126 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Spanish Revival	1928	Pearson	F. Markiewicz & Sons	Contributing	13
6127 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Spanish Revival	1928			Contributing	
6132 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1934	Kristen, Charles A.		Contributing	
6133 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1935			Contributing	
6136 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1928	Lampe, C.W. & Co.	Longobarch	Non-Contributing	
6138 N.	Forest Glen	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Art Moderne	1939	McCarthy, Smith, & Eppig	A. Brickman	Contributing	
6141 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Dutch Colonial Revival	1927	Davis, M.C.	T.J. Rowley (owner)	Contributing	
6142 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1936	Clamsen, H.R., Inc.	Veio & Sor	Non-Contributing	
6143 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1929	Heritage, W.D.	S. Schlothauer	Contributing	
6147 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Italian Renaissance	1941	Minchen, S.	Gorman Const. Co.	Contributing	
6150 N.	Forest Glen	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1930	Apfelbach, Henry J.	Harold Meide (owner)	Contributing	
6151 N.	Forest Glen	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1929	Lampe, C.W. & Co.	H. Lundquist	Contributing	
6160 N.	Forest Glen	1 Story Brick Residence	Tudor Revival	1940			Contributing	
6025 N.	Hiawatha						Non-Contributing	
6040 N.	Hiawatha						Non-Contributing	
6048 N.	Hiawatha						Non-Contributing	
6060 N.	Hiawatha						Non-Contributing	
5907 N.	Keating	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1928	Allison, Lyman J.		Contributing	
5911 N.	Keating		Ranch				Non-Contributing	
5915 N.	Keating	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1931	Neebe, John	E. L. Peterson	Non-Contributing	
5919 N.	Keating	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1941	Nelson, M.A.	H. Peterson	Contributing	
5923 N.	Keating	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Johnson, H.	Roberg & Sons	Contributing	
5927 N.	Keating	2 Story Stone Res.	French Revival	1939	More, E. N.	E.H. Petersen	Contributing	
5931 N.	Keating	1 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1935	Dewey & Pavlovich	M. Drower	Contributing	
5935 N.	Keating	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1928	Allison, Lyman J.	John Lundalrom	Contributing	
5941 N.	Keating	1 Story Brick Res.	Front Gable & Wing (French-Inspired)	1948	Baur, E. F.	S. Ceisel	Contributing	
5955 N.	Keating	1 Story Brick Res.	Ranch	1954	Quinn, H.J.	Taheny Bros.	Non-Contributing	
5800 N.	Kenneth	1 Story Brick Res.	Front Gable & Wing (French-Inspired)	1946	Rawson, C.	J. Binder	Contributing	
5801 N.	Kenneth	1 Story Brick Res.	Front Gable & Wing (French-Inspired)	1947	Koppler, W.H.	H. Santon	Contributing	
5812 N.	Kenneth	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1937	Neebe	E. Kristofek	Non-Contributing	
5816 N.	Kenneth	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1928	Engckson, A.E.	Axel E. Johnson & Co.	Contributing	
5827 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brick Res.	Dutch Colonial Revival	1927	Allison, Lyman J.	Ray Salin	Contributing	
5830 N.	Kenneth						Non-Contributing	
5831 N.	Kenneth	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1924	Allison, Lyman J.	D. Mackey	Contributing	
5833 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brick Res.	Front Gable & Wing (Tudor-Inspired)	1936	Riener, E.	J. Mackay	Contributing	
5837 N.	Kenneth	1 1/2 Story Brck Res.	French Revival	1927	none	D.J. Mackey	Contributing	
5838 N.	Kenneth		Tudor Revival	1932			Non-Contributing	
5842 N.	Kenneth	1 1/2 Story Brck Res.	Tudor Revival	1929	Teisen, Axel V.	Chrst. Miller	Contributing	
5843 N.	Kenneth	1 Story Brick Res.		1954	Baur, E. T.	M.V./W.G. Weber	Non-Contributing	
5846 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brick Res.		1929	Burns	Doyen Const. Co.	Contributing	
5847 N.	Kenneth	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Front Gable & Wing (Colonial-Inspired)	1927	Erchson	F. Sluckerberg	Contributing	
5850 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1929	Burns	Doyen Const. Co.	Contributing	

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#	Street	Building Type	Building Style	Date	Architect	Builder	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Photograph #
5851 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brck Res	Art Moderne	1936	Gutterdam, F.	J. Makay	Contributing	
5854 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brck Res	Tudor Revival	1929	Bruno	Doyen Const. Co.	Contributing	
5855 N.	Kenneth	1 1/2 Story Brck Res.	Front Gable (Colonial-Inspired)	1926	Kall	Jacob Mauer	Contributing	
5858 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brck Res	Colonial Revival	1929	Kall, H.C.	Doyen Const. Co.	Contributing	
5859 N.	Kenneth	1 1/2 Story Brck Res.	Bungalow	1928	Allison, Lyman J.	R. Zoepfel	Contributing	
5862 N.	Kenneth	Front Gable & Wing (Tudor-Inspired)		1929	Nordlie, Edward	M. P. Hubertz	Contributing	
5863 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brck Res.	French Revival	1939	Dewey & Pavlovich	O. L. Carlson	Contributing	
5866 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brck Res	Tudor Revival	1928	Olson, N.	R. J. Fiske	Contributing	
5867 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brck Res.	Cape Cod	1939	Nordlie, Edward	F. Konizgh	Contributing	
5869 N.	Kenneth	Brck Res.	Spanish Revival	1926	Allison, Lyman J.	H. Janisch	Non-Contributing	
5870 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brck Res	Pyramidal (French-Inspired)	1946	Green, Martin J.	Gade & Larson	Contributing	
5874 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Res.	Colonial Revival	1946	Green, Martin J.	Gade & Larson	Contributing	
5900 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brck Res	Tudor Revival	1936	Serpico, F. J.	S. L. Nerskul	Contributing	
5908 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brck Res.	Tudor Revival	1928	Bruno	Doyen Const. Co.	Contributing	
5909 N.	Kenneth	1 1/2 Brck Res	Bungalow	1927	Dewey & Pavlovich	Jacob Mauer (owner)	Contributing	
5912 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brck Res.	Tudor Revival	1928	Bruno, B.J.	Doyen Const. Co.	Contributing	
5913 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brck Res.	Colonial Revival	1935	Groetz & Waegelin Co.		Contributing	
5915 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brck Res.	Art Moderne	1940	Rawson, Charles P.	F. Markiewicz	Non-Contributing	16
5916 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brck Res	Tudor Revival	1928			Contributing	
5920 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brck Res	Tudor Revival	1937	Ronneberg, N.	A. Nitsche	Contributing	
5921 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Frame & Brck Res					Contributing	
5924 N.	Kenneth	Brck Res.		1931	Pearson, L.E.	G. Scholten	Non-Contributing	
5927 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brck Res.	Colonial Revival	1924	none	Koester and Zander	Non-Contributing	
5928 N.	Kenneth	1 1/2 Story Brck Res.	Bungalow	1924	Lampe, C.W. & Co.	Magnusos & World	Contributing	
5933 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brck Res.	Colonial Revival	1928	Enckson, A.E.		Contributing	
5934 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brck Res	Tudor Revival	1924	Cannon?	Koester and Zander	Contributing	
5937 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brck Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Wright & Stromberg	F. Wajalewicz	Contributing	
5938 N.	Kenneth	1 1/2 Story Brck Res	Tudor Revival	1929	Heritage, W.D.	C. L. Carlson	Contributing	
5941 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Res.	Pyramidal (French-Inspired)	1947	Nelson, M.A.	O. Svensson	Contributing	
5942 N.	Kenneth	1 1/2 Story Brck Res	Front Gable (Tudor-Inspired)	1929	Heritage, W.D.	C. L. Carlson	Contributing	18
5943 N.	Kenneth	1 1/2 Story Brck Res	Bungalow	1925	Morrison, J.R.M.	R.S. Wallace	Contributing	
5950 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brck Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Quinn & Christensen	J. Gunderson	Contributing	
5951 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brck Res	Colonial Revival	1941	Quinn & Christensen	Peterson, E.H.	Contributing	
5955 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brck Res	Colonial Revival	1941	Quinn & Christensen	Peterson, E.H.	Contributing	
5955 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brck Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Quinn & Christensen	Peterson, E.H.	Contributing	
5956 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brck Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Quinn & Christensen	J. Gunderson	Contributing	
5956 N.	Kenneth	2 Story Brck Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Quinn & Christensen	J. Gunderson	Contributing	
5801 N.	Kenton	2 Story Brck Res.	French Revival	1938	Polto, F.	Erland Peterson	Contributing	
5804 N.	Kenton	2 Story Brck Res	Colonial Revival	1947	Sir, Arthur J.	A.N. Tache	Contributing	
5805 N.	Kenton	2 Story Brck Res	French Revival	1928	Jeremy, B. B.	Charles Koeditz	Contributing	
5809 N.	Kenton	2 Story Brck Res	French Revival	1939	Needwell, G.M.	L. Erlanson	Contributing	
5814 N.	Kenton	2 Story Brck Res. & Garage	Colonial Revival	1947	Sir, Arthur J.	A.N. Tache	Non-Contributing	
5815 N.	Kenton	2 Story Brck Res.	Pyramidal (Tudor-Inspired)	1938	Dewey & Pavlovich	Leo Asquini & Son	Contributing	
5819 N.	Kenton	2 Story Brck Res	I-House (Colonial-Inspired)	1942			Contributing	
5820 N.	Kenton	2 Story Brck Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Karuh, N.R.	Toker & Trameline	Contributing	
5821 N.	Kenton	1 Story Brck Res.	Cape Cod	1938	Rowe, C.	N. L. McLernan	Contributing	
5824 N.	Kenton	2 Story Brck Res.	Bungalow	1926		S. Haugas	Non-Contributing	19
5825 N.	Kenton	1 1/2 Story Brck Res	Bungalow	1926	Bruno, B.J.	Jacob Mauer	Contributing	
5829 N.	Kenton	2 Story Brck Res.	Colonial Revival	1946	Green, Martin J.	Gade & Larson	Contributing	
5830 N.	Kenton	1 Story Brck Res.					Non-Contributing	
5832 N.	Kenton	2 Story Frame Res	Colonial Revival	1925	Roy, R.	Frank Voss	Contributing	
5835 N.	Kenton	2 Story Brck Res	Tudor Revival	1928	Allison, Lyman J.	Dell Le Boeuf	Contributing	
5837 N.	Kenton	2 Story Brck Res	Tudor Revival	1928	Groetz & Waegelin Co.	W. J. Reubi	Contributing	
5838 N.	Kenton	2 Story Brck Res.	Tudor Revival	1929	Bucket, A.	M. P. Hubertz	Contributing	
5840 N.	Kenton	2 Story Brck Res.	Tudor Revival	1929	Bucket, A.	M. P. Hubertz	Contributing	
5841 N.	Kenton	2 Story Brck Res.	Tudor Revival	1937	Dewey & Pavlovich	J. Makay	Contributing	
5845 N.	Kenton	2 Story Brck Res.	Colonial Revival	1927		Anderson Bras	Contributing	
5846 N.	Kenton	1 1/2 Story Brck Res	Cape Cod	1927			Contributing	3

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Address	Building	Style	Year	Architect	Contributor
5849 N. Kenton	2 Story Brick Res.	Italian Renaissance	1927	Braucher	C.S. Eldrid
5855 N. Kenton	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1924	Presto	W.E. Keller
5858 N. Kenton	2 Story Brick Res.	Italian Renaissance	1926		
5800 N. Kilbourn	MONUMENT		1937		
5800 N. Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.				
5809 N. Kilbourn	Commercial Building				
5811 N. Kilbourn	Commercial Building				
5812 N. Kilbourn	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1927	none	Herman Voss (owner)
5815 N. Kilbourn	Commercial Building				
5816 N. Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1929	Ohlin, Chas. N. (owner)	D. & J. Mackey
5820 N. Kilbourn	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1926		
5824 N. Kilbourn	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1927	Lee, H.W.	D. & J. Mackey
5825 N. Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1927	none	W. Appling (owner)
5828 N. Kilbourn	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Gable & Wing (Colonial-Inspired)	1948	Bruno, B.J.	R. Larsen & Co.
5832 N. Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Italian Renaissance	1928	Braucher	Gust. Anderson
5833 N. Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1955	none	
5836 N. Kilbourn	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1926	none	Puesener
5837 N. Kilbourn			1951	Johnson, H.N.	Ullman & Nelson
5839 N. Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Gable & Wing (Colonial-Inspired)	1929		
5840 N. Kilbourn	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1949	Rich, W.M.	Christensen Const.
5845 N. Kilbourn	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1926	none	David John
5846 N. Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1924	none	Koester and Zander
5847 N. Kilbourn	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1928		
5852 N. Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1936	Bialles & Jensen	Toft & Engmoo
5853 N. Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1927	Netherstrom	D.J. Mackey
5856 N. Kilbourn	1 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1936	Klaster, J.H.	M. P. Hubertz
5860 N. Kilbourn	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1935	Marx, Elmer W.	L. Asquini
5863 N. Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Italian Renaissance	1927		Thos Robey
5864 N. Kilbourn	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1928	Allison, Lyman J.	A. Anderson
5865 N. Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1929	Olson, W.L.	R. J. Piske
5866 N. Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res. & Garage		1951	Weiner, L.E.	Iver Anderson
5869 N. Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1926	none	N/A
5872 N. Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1948	Crosby, W.S.	S. Ceisel
5873 N. Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Spanish Revival	1932	Rosner, Max	Contributing
5876 N. Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1947	Bowman, M.	Contributing
5877 N. Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Tucker, Geo. L.	Contributing
5881 N. Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1937	Sloan, F.	Contributing
5884 N. Kilbourn	1 Story Brick Res.	Front Gable & Wing (French-Inspired)	1935	Lampe, C.W. & Co.	Contributing
5885 N. Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1927	none	H.L. Jensen
5888 N. Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1929	Olsen, Ray J.	Contributing
5890 N. Kilbourn	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1925		Johnson & Anderson
5891 N. Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1943		Jacob Mauer (Owner)
5893 N. Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1927	Robertson, G.R.	Contributing
5896 N. Kilbourn	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1926	Marberg	G.R. Robertson (owner)
5901 N. Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Italian Renaissance	1924		Jacob Mauer (Owner)
5905 N. Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1947	Hosek, J.	Contributing
5906 N. Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1947	Hosek, J.	Contributing
5908 N. Kilbourn	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1940		M. Ventrella
5909 N. Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1926	Allison, Lyman J.	Contributing
5912 N. Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1928	Kristen, C.A.	Contributing
5913 N. Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1938	Nilkins, S.N.	Contributing
5916 N. Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	7??		Contributing
5919 N. Kilbourn	1 Story Brick Res.	Side Gable Massed Plan (Colonial-Inspired)	1935	Evans	Non-Contributing
5924 N. Kilbourn	1 Story Brick Res.	Art Moderne	1943	Johnson, C.G. & Co.	Contributing
5925 N. Kilbourn	1 Story Brick Res.			Joseph, A.	Non-Contributing
5927 N. Kilbourn	1 Story Brick Res.	Front Gable (Tudor-Inspired)	1928	Lowe, C.N.	Non-Contributing
5928 N. Kilbourn	2 Story Brick Res.	Art Deco	1929	Kristen, H.	Contributing

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Address	Year	Architect	Contributor	Notes
5932 N. Kilbourn	1924	Colonial Revival	H.G. Zander	Contributing
5933 N. Kilbourn	1929	Tudor Revival	Sinberg & Schwartz	Contributing
5937 N. Kilbourn			Benson, Edward F.	Non-Contributing
5938 N. Kilbourn			Mammern, George H.	Non-Contributing
5941 N. Kilbourn	1928	Italian Renaissance	A. H. Svenson	Contributing
5944 N. Kilbourn	1925	Dutch Colonial Revival	Hans F. Schubert (Owner)	Contributing
5945 N. Kilbourn	1948	Colonial Revival		Contributing
5950 N. Kilbourn	1941	Colonial Revival	Quinn & Christensen	Contributing
5954 N. Kilbourn	1941	Colonial Revival	Quinn & Christensen	Contributing
6000 N. Kilbourn				Non-Contributing
6011 N. Kilbourn	1942	Cape Cod	Johnson, Glen	Contributing
6017 N. Kilbourn	1942	Cape Cod	Johnson, Glen	Contributing
6018 N. Kilbourn	1928	Tudor Revival	Dewey & Pavlovich	Non-Contributing
6021 N. Kilbourn	1942	Cape Cod	Johnson, Glen	Contributing
6022 N. Kilbourn	1951	1-1/2 Story Brick Res.	Anderson, H.E.	Contributing
6025 N. Kilbourn	1942	Cape Cod	Johnson, Glen	Non-Contributing
6026 N. Kilbourn	1942	Colonial Revival	Peterson, E.H.	Contributing
6030 N. Kilbourn	1927	Bungalow	Rundenberg & Cohen	Contributing
6031 N. Kilbourn	1926	Spanish Revival	A.C. Christinan	Contributing
6032 N. Kilbourn	1936	Colonial Revival	Yiner	Contributing
6035 N. Kilbourn	1936	Colonial Revival	Lever, S.T.	Contributing
6038 N. Kilbourn	1941	Colonial Revival	Hogerup, L.	Contributing
6039 N. Kilbourn	1938	Gable & Wing (Colonial-Inspired)	Pearson, G.E.	Contributing
6042 N. Kilbourn	1927	Bungalow	Dahquist, C.	Contributing
6043 N. Kilbourn	1941	Colonial Revival	Allison, Lyman J.	Contributing
6046 N. Kilbourn	1941	Colonial Revival	Johnson, H.N.	Contributing
6049 N. Kilbourn	1942	French Revival	Dewey & Pavlovich	Non-Contributing
6100 N. Kilbourn	1933	Tudor Revival		Contributing
6101 N. Kilbourn	1941	French Revival	Dewey & Pavlovich	Contributing
6108 N. Kilbourn	1927	Colonial Revival	Van Ginter & Van Ginter	Contributing
6109 N. Kilbourn	1935	Gable Front (Tudor-Inspired)	Gorman	Contributing
6111 N. Kilbourn	1926	Bungalow	K. Jorgensen	Contributing
6112 N. Kilbourn	c. 1930s	French Revival		Contributing
6116 N. Kilbourn	1937	Italian Renaissance	Steinbach, J.G.	Contributing
6117 N. Kilbourn	1927	Cape Cod	Lampe, C.W. & Co.	Contributing
6118 N. Kilbourn	1928	Colonial Revival	none	Contributing
6119 N. Kilbourn	1928	Dutch Colonial Revival	Brailer, J.P.	Contributing
6124 N. Kilbourn	1928	Bungalow	Goske & Foster	Contributing
6125 N. Kilbourn	1942	Front Gable (Tudor-Inspired)	Johnson, Glen	Contributing
6129 N. Kilbourn	1928	Bungalow	Kramer, William	Non-Contributing
6130 N. Kilbourn	1947	Classical Revival	Nelson, M.A.	Contributing
6131 N. Kilbourn	1938	French Revival		Contributing
6134 N. Kilbourn	1928	Colonial Revival	Bruno, B.J.	Contributing
6135 N. Kilbourn	1927	Gable Front & Wing (Tudor-Inspired)		Contributing
6140 N. Kilbourn	1927	Tudor Revival	none	Contributing
6141 N. Kilbourn	1927	Cape Cod	Ullrich, C.	Contributing
6144 N. Kilbourn	1928	Gable Front (Tudor-Inspired)	Ross, B.L.	Contributing
6145 N. Kilbourn	1941	Colonial Revival	Dewey & Pavlovich	Contributing
6146 N. Kilbourn	1928	Tudor Revival	Dewey & Pavlovich	Contributing
6149 N. Kilbourn	1951	1 Story Brick Res.	Dewey & Pavlovich	Contributing
6150 N. Kilbourn	1930	Tudor Revival	Wheeler, C.J.	Non-Contributing
6153 N. Kilbourn	1941	Gable Front (Colonial-Inspired)	Peterson, S.	Contributing
6156 N. Kilbourn	1941	Colonial Revival	Johnson, H.	Contributing
6157 N. Kilbourn	1941	1 Story Brick Res.		Non-Contributing
5900 N. Kilpatrick		French Revival		Contributing
5901 N. Kilpatrick	1940	Pyramidal (French-Inspired)		Contributing
5903 N. Kilpatrick	1939	Colonial Revival		Contributing
5907 N. Kilpatrick	1948	Pyramidal (French-Inspired)	Hasek, E.	Contributing

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#	Street	Building Type	Building Style	Date	Architect	Builder	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Photograph #
5911 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1939	Dewey & Pavlovich	F. Stockenberg	Contributing	
5912 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1940	Dewey & Pavlovich	E.H. Peterson	Non-Contributing	
5916 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1936	Johnson, E.G.	J. G. Ragner	Contributing	
5920 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1942			Contributing	
5930 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Dutch Colonial Revival	1929	Almquist, C.M.	F. O. Johnson	Contributing	5
5936 N.	Kipatrick	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1938	Knsten, C.A.	A. Haugan	Contributing	
5940 N.	Kipatrick	1 story brick res	Ranch	1954	Monberg, Otto	R. Erickson	Non-Contributing	
5944 N.	Kipatrick	1 story brick res	Ranch	1954	Monberg, Otto	R. Erickson	Non-Contributing	
5946 N.	Kipatrick	1 story brick res	Ranch	1954	Monberg, Otto	R. Erickson	Non-Contributing	
5949 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1937	Klaffer & Waegelin	Stolzner Building Co.	Contributing	
5950 N.	Kipatrick	1 story brick res	Ranch	1954	Monberg, Otto	R. Erickson	Non-Contributing	
5953 N.	Kipatrick	1 story brick res	Ranch				Non-Contributing	
5956 N.	Kipatrick	1 Story Brick Res.	Mass Plan (French-Inspired)	1947	Johnson, H.N.	H. Pruesner	Contributing	
5959 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1941	Johnson, R.H.	Johnson & Peterson	Contributing	
5961 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1929	Lampe, C.W. & Co.	F. C. Ockerlund & Co.	Contributing	
5969 N.	Kipatrick						Non-Contributing	
6000 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1949	Wick, J.S. & Schaffner, A.	Lundsberg Co.	Contributing	
6001 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.		1952	Green, Martin J.	Sander, Max A.	Non-Contributing	
6009 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.		1952	Green, Martin J.	Sander, Max A.	Non-Contributing	
6015 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.		1953	Green, Martin J.	P. Jensen	Non-Contributing	
6019 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.		1953	Green, Martin J.	P. Jensen	Non-Contributing	
6025 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.		1952	Green, Martin J.	Sander, Max A.	Non-Contributing	
6028 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story School	Art Deco	1936	Christenson, H.R.	J. McHugh & Son	Contributing	14
6031 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.		1952	Green, Martin J.	Sander, Max A.	Non-Contributing	
6035 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.		1953	Green, Martin J.	P. Jensen	Non-Contributing	
6043 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.		1951	Green, Martin J.	Sander, Max A.	Non-Contributing	
6049 N.	Kipatrick						Non-Contributing	
6055 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1942	Johnson, G.O.	J. Ginderson	Contributing	
6100 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1939	Marx, Elmer W.	H. C. Jensen & sons	Contributing	
6101 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1940	Marx, Elmer W.	Peterson, E.H.	Contributing	
6109 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Classical Revival	1940	Nheeler, C.F.	William Kloppelt	Contributing	6
6110 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1948	Marx & Lutz	H.F. Siobloom (?)	Contributing	
6115 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Stone Res.	French Revival	1939	Grimmer Erans Co.	E.H. Peterson	Contributing	
6116 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1941	Nheeler, C.F.	J. Torp	Contributing	
6121 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1939	Olsen, P.	Ahleroud Carlson	Contributing	
6122 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1940	Olsen & Urbum	Paut Jensen	Contributing	
6125 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1942			Contributing	
6128 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Classical Revival	1936	Swanson, A.P. & Co.	William F. Gode	Contributing	
6133 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1937	Marx, Elmer W.	Johnson & Peterson Co.	Contributing	
6136 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1938			Contributing	
6139 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1935	Knsten, C.A.	Johnson & Peterson Co.	Contributing	
6140 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1946			Contributing	
6143 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1934	Braun & Jones	Gust. Pearson	Contributing	
6144 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1936	Danforth, S. Chester	Thomas Roberg	Contributing	
6149 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	French Renaissance	1935			Contributing	
6150 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Italian Renaissance	1930	Benson, Edward F.	Swenson & Peterson	Contributing	
6153 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1937	Nordlie, Edward	Schillmoeller Kraft Co.	Contributing	7
6156 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1930	Benson, Edward F.	Swenson & Peterson	Contributing	
6157 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1937	Marx, Elmer W.	Swenson & Peterson	Contributing	
6200 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Gable Front & Wing (French-Inspired)	1949	Schaffner, Arnold S.	P. Jensen	Contributing	
6201 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1935	Braun, William T.	Eriandson	Contributing	
6216 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1947	Lovell, H.S.	H. Lundquist	Contributing	
6219 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1936	Braun, William T.	D. Nururer	Contributing	
6222 N.	Kipatrick						Non-Contributing	
6233 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1938	Steinbach, J.G.	G. Trvelling	Contributing	
6234 N.	Kipatrick	2 Story Brick Res.					Non-Contributing	
6240 N.	Kipatrick						Non-Contributing	
6241 N.	Kipatrick						Non-Contributing	

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#	Street	Building Type	Building Style	Date	Architect	Builder	Contributing/ NonContributing	Photograph #
6244 N	Kilpatrick						Non-Contributing	
6247 N	Kilpatrick						Non-Contributing	
6254 N	Kilpatrick						Contributing	
6032 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1939	Steinbach, J.G.	J.W. Binder	Contributing	
6035 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1953	Lampe, C.W. & Co.	H. Gunnarson	Non-Contributing	
6039 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1938	Steinbach, J.G.	S. Tnaellini	Contributing	
6040 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1931	Presto, W.C.	Fredstrom & Gustafson	Contributing	
6043 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1929	Olson, W.L.	R. J. Piske	Contributing	
6045 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1931	Bruno, B.J.	F. Dirkmeyer (owner)	Contributing	
6046 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1931	Bruno, B.J.		Contributing	
6049 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1930	Labelle, Edw. C.	Lounup & Wiersum	Contributing	
6050 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1930	Roos, B.I.		Contributing	
6055 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1948	Nelson, M.A.	E. Landman	Contributing	
6056 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1937	Klaffler & Waegelin	T. Roberg	Contributing	
6059 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1937	Fredrick, E.	J. Olson	Contributing	
6060 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1928	Lampe, C.W. & Co.	Fred C. Ockerlund	Contributing	
6063 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1930	Richards, H.	Mauer, Jacob	Contributing	
6064 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1929	Lampe, C.W. & Co.	F. C. Ockerlund & Co.	Contributing	
6067 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1930	Gregon, R.	Geiyer & Neitche	Contributing	
6070 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1936	Marx, Elmer W.	Peterson, E.H.	Contributing	
6073 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1935	Kristen, C.A.	Harold Peterson	Contributing	
6076 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1931	Seja, Edward M.	Fred C. Ockerlund	Contributing	8
6079 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1938	Mundie, Jensen, Burke, & Harland	O. A. Bomark	Contributing	
6080 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Italian Renaissance	1936	Marx, Elmer W.	Peterson, E.H.	Contributing	
6083 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1937	Kristen, C.A.	H. M. Peterson	Contributing	
6087 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1935	Kristen, C.A.		Contributing	
6090 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1933	Marx, Elmer W.	Peterson, E.H.	Contributing	
6100 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1940	Peterson, J.		Contributing	
6103 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1939	Evans, Floyd	C. Shofe	Contributing	
6108 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1936	Fredrich, E.G.	J. S. Olson Co	Contributing	
6109 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1931	Whitney, William P.	F. McGlade	Contributing	
6112 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1940	Marx, Elmer W.	Armbruster Const. Co	Contributing	
6114 N	Kirkwood	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1929	Bjork, D.	Rounston & Nyberg	Contributing	
6117 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1936	Cruz, A.	L. Rubin	Contributing	
6120 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1942	Steinbach, J.G.	J. N. Binder	Contributing	
6121 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1936	Cruz, A.	L. Rubin	Contributing	
6122 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1935	Lampe, C.W. & Co.	Karlson & Danielson	Contributing	
6125 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1941	Steinbach, J.G.	J. N. Binder	Contributing	
6126 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	International	1938	Evans, Floyd		Contributing	
6127 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1928	Lampe, C.W. & Co.		Contributing	
6131 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival				Non-Contributing	
6133 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1942			Contributing	
6134 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Spanish Revival	1935			Contributing	
6140 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Sir, A.J.	T. Peterson	Contributing	
6141 N	Kirkwood						Non-Contributing	
6142 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1929	Dewey & Pavlovich	J. E. Swanson	Contributing	
6145 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1930	Ericksen, A.E.	Doyen Const. Co.	Contributing	
6146 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1948	Johnson, H.	H.P. siebold	Contributing	
6147 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1930	Bruno, B.J.	Fouchard & Co	Contributing	
6150 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1937	Buckley, George H.	George Olsen	Contributing	
6151 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1930	Bruno, B.J.	Fouchard & Co	Contributing	
6155 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1937	Whitney, William P.		Contributing	
6156 N	Kirkwood	2 Story Brick Res.	Italian Renaissance	1930	Dewey & Pavlovich	J. Nicholson	Contributing	
5902 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1938	Marx, Elmer W.	A. Schroeder	Contributing	
5903 N	Knox	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1937	Klaffler & Waegelin	O. Stoltzner	Contributing	
5906 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1936	Marx, Elmer W.	John Torp?	Contributing	
5907 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1936	Bacci, A.	L. P. Kuowe	Contributing	
5912 N	Knox	1 Story Brick Study & Garage		1952	Tucker, G.L.	H. Johnson	Non-Contributing	

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#	Street	Building Type	Building Style	Date	Architect	Builder	Contributing/ Non-Contributing	Photograph #
5915 N	Knox	brick resi	Italian Renaissance	1928	Swanson, C. (owner)	Mauer, Jacob	Contributing	
5919 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1928	Groetz & Waegelin Co.	H. Lundquist	Contributing	
5923 N	Knox	1 Story Brick Res.	Front Gable & Wing (French-Inspired)	1948	Dewey & Pavlovich	Henry Entia (?)	Contributing	
5927 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Marx, Elmer W.	Armbruster Const. Co.	Non-Contributing	
5929 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1939	Hollin, E. T.	J.O. Lumde	Contributing	
5932 N	Knox	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1929	Dewey & Pavlovich	Mauer, Jacob	Contributing	
5933 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1936	Erickson, Axel (owner)	Carl Erickson & Co. Inc.	Contributing	
5936 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1936	Marx, Elmer W.	George Olsen	Contributing	
5937 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1928	Dewey & Pavlovich	Mauer, Jacob (owner)	Contributing	
5940 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1931	Lampe, C.W. & Co.	Zimmerman Bros.	Contributing	
5941 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1928	Lampe, C.W. & Co.	H. Lindquist	Contributing	
5944 N	Knox	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1930	Braucher	Mauer, Jacob	Contributing	
5945 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1936	Kristen, C.A.	J. P. Larsen	Contributing	
5949 N	Knox	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1928	Dewey & Pavlovich	Mauer, Jacob	Contributing	
5954 N	Knox			1952			Non-Contributing	
5955 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1934	Groetz & Waegelin Co.	John Taft	Contributing	
5957 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1945	Dewey & Pavlovich	Kouczyn Bros.	Contributing	
5961 N	Knox	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1943			Contributing	
5969 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1945	Nelson, M.A.	H.N. Peterson	Contributing	
6000 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1943			Contributing	
6001 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.		1952	Marx & Lutz	J. Tucker	Non-Contributing	
6009 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.		1948	Tucker, G.L.	E.L. Anderson Co.	Non-Contributing	
6010 N	Knox						Non-Contributing	
6014 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1936			Contributing	
6015 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1948	Johnson, H.N.	A Nilsche	Non-Contributing	
6020 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Quinn & Christensen	J. Gunderson	Contributing	
6023 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1945	Marx, Elmer W.	Eriand Petersen (?)	Contributing	
6026 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1940	Quinn & Christensen	Peterson, E.H.	Contributing	
6030 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Quinn & Christensen	Peterson, E.H.	Contributing	
6033 N	Knox						Non-Contributing	
6036 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Quinn & Christensen	J. Gunderson	Contributing	
6100 N	Knox	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1935	Marx, Elmer W.	J. Jucker	Contributing	
6101 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Pyramidal (Colonial-Inspired)	1950	Halliman, E.E.	D.A. Di Ponita	Contributing	
6106 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1931	Tocha, A.	M. P. Hubertz	Contributing	10
6107 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1930	Allison, Lyman J.	Doyen Const. Co.	Contributing	
6110 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1931	Bird, S.E.		Contributing	11
6111 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1938	Monberg, Otto	Thorgerson & Erickson Co.	Contributing	
6116 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1931	Anderson	F. Nerskul	Contributing	
6117 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1929	Nordlie, Edward	R.F. Stadler	Contributing	
6120 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1929	Dewey & Pavlovich	M. P. Hubertz	Contributing	12
6125 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1931	Dewey & Pavlovich	Velo Const. Co.	Contributing	
6126 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1940	Quinn & Christensen	E.H. Peterson	Contributing	
6135 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1937	Pearson		Contributing	
6136 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1929	Kristen, Charles A.	H. Serum	Contributing	1
6140 N	Knox	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.		1951	Dewey & Pavlovich	W.R. Grady	Non-Contributing	
6141 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Marx, Elmer W.	Peterson, E.H.	Contributing	
6146 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1945	Schaffner, Arnold S.	Paul Jensen	Contributing	
6149 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1935			Contributing	
6156 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1937	Marx, Elmer W.	Peterson, E.H.	Contributing	
6157 N	Knox	2 Story Stone Res.	French Revival	1931	Hall, Lawrence, & Ratcliffe		Contributing	
6200 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1941			Contributing	
6201 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1941			Contributing	
6211 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Italian Renaissance	1936	Morrison, R.	Carlson & Davidson	Non-Contributing	
6221 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1937			Contributing	
6222 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1948			Contributing	
6226 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1937	Meyer & Cook		Contributing	
6229 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.		1952	Glick, L.	J. Taherly	Non-Contributing	
6235 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.		1954	Dewey & Pavlovich	A. Asquini	Non-Contributing	

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6236 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1938	Marx, Elmer W.	Peterson, E. H.	Contributing	
6243 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1932	McCaughy, William F.		Contributing	
6244 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1955			Non-Contributing	
6250 N	Knox						Non-Contributing	
6255 N	Knox	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1946	Steinbach, J.G.	J. Binder	Contributing	
5803 N	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Spanish Revival	1934	Groetz & Waegelin Co.	O. Stoltzner	Contributing	
5807 N	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Jarvis, J.D.	J. N. Eder	Contributing	
5808 N	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1936	Kennedy Const. Co.	A. Peterson	Contributing	
5811 N	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1927	Amer. Small Home Service Bureau	John Eder	Non-Contributing	
5814 N	Kolmar	1 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1936	Lampe, C.W. & Co.	Stolzner Building Co.	Contributing	
5815 N	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1937	Anderson, A. Harold (owner)	Fredstrom & Gustafson	Contributing	
5822 N	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1938			Contributing	
5823 N	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1935	Marx, Elmer W.	G. Olsen	Contributing	
5826 N	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1939	Alchflager, W.	J. Brynollson	Contributing	
5827 N	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Front Gable (Italian-Inspired)				Non-Contributing	
5832 N	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1928	none	D. & J. Mackey	Contributing	
5833 N	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1939	Sir, Arthur J.	Johnson & Peterson	Contributing	
5838 N	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1938	Kristen, C.A.	H. M. Peterson	Contributing	
5841 N	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Spanish Revival	1929	Larson, G.	Johnson & Peterson	Contributing	9
5846 N	Kolmar	2 Story Frame Res.	Colonial Revival	1924	none	Koester and Zander	Contributing	
5847 N	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1925	Lanayse, C.N.	H.J. Zander, Jr.	Contributing	
5847 N	Kolmar	1 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1951	Del Bianco, A.J.	E. Fridstrom	Non-Contributing	
5850 N	Kolmar						Non-Contributing	
5851 N	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1931	Schad, F. J.	Lourup & Wiersum	Contributing	
5858 N	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1938			Contributing	
5859 N	Kolmar	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1926	Allison, Lyman J.	Zander, H.G., Jr.	Contributing	
5862 N	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	I-House (French-Inspired)	1937	Dewey & Pavlovich	T. Markiwicz	Contributing	
5863 N	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1937	Whitney, N.P.	J. Lumde	Contributing	
5867 N	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1926	none	R. Steinberg (owner)	Contributing	
5868 N	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1926			Contributing	
5871 N	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1938	Dewey & Pavlovich	D. Hoppe	Contributing	
5874 N	Kolmar	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1951	Johnson, H.N.	F. Roberg	Contributing	
5875 N	Kolmar	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1925	Grodes, F. G.	R. Benson	Non-Contributing	
5878 N	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Spanish Revival	1934	Groetz & Waegelin Co.	City and State Investment Co.	Contributing	
5879 N	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Front Gable (Tudor-Inspired)	1924	none	O. Stoltzner	Contributing	
5900 N	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1924	none	Koester and Zander	Contributing	
5901 N	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1924	none	Koester and Zander	Contributing	
5904 N	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1936	Lampe, C.W. & Co.	F. Koczynh	Contributing	
5905 N	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1926	none	Crepe & Eldred	Contributing	
5909 N	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1926	Kall, H.C.	Mauer, Jacob	Contributing	
5910 N	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1926	Kall, H.C.	Mauer, Jacob	Contributing	
5916 N	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1935	Apel & Hobbes	T. Roberg	Contributing	
5919 N	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1939	Nikkins, S.N.	Ture Peterson	Non-Contributing	
5920 N	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1924	none	Henry G. Zander, Jr.	Contributing	
5924 N	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1928	Dewey & Pavlovich	Christiansen & Larsen	Contributing	
5929 N	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1952	Baur, E.F.	L. Karlovitz	Non-Contributing	
5930 N	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1924	none	Koester and Zander	Contributing	
5936 N	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1941	Gerhardt, Paul	Tathery Const. Co.	Contributing	
5937 N	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Italian Renaissance	1929	Gyllick, E.A.	Oison & Peterson	Contributing	
5938 N	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1925	Schad, F. J.	J.A. Braseki	Contributing	
5939 N	Kolmar	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1935	Groetz & Waegelin Co.	O. Stoltzner	Non-Contributing	
5942 N	Kolmar	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1927	none	R. J. Stadler	Contributing	
5943 N	Kolmar	brick resi					Contributing	
5951 N	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Quinn & Christensen	Peterson E H	Non-Contributing	
5955 N	Kolmar	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1941	Quinn & Christensen	Peterson, E.H.	Contributing	
5801 N	Kostner	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1949			Contributing	
5818 N	Kostner	1 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1924	Teisen, Axel V.	Keystone Builders	Contributing	
5822 N	Kostner	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1928	Allison, Lyman J.	J. Busa & Son	Contributing	

Sauganash Historic District Inventory, April 2008

Address	Structure	Style	Year	Builder	Contributor	Notes
5825 N. Kostner	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1928	Allison, Lyman J.	J. Busa & Son	Contributing
5827 N. Kostner	frame resi		1923	none	Koester and Zander	Non-Contributing
5831 N. Kostner	brick resi		1923	none	Koester and Zander	Non-Contributing
5832 N. Kostner	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1925	none	Henry W. Thompson	Contributing
5835 N. Kostner	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Dutch Colonial Revival	1923	none	Koester and Zander	Contributing
5838 N. Kostner	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1924	none	Koester and Zander	Contributing
5839 N. Kostner	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1924	none	Koester and Zander	Contributing
5840 N. Kostner	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1928	Lampe, C.W. & Co.	Mauer, Jacob (owner)	Contributing
5843 N. Kostner	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Gable Front	1923	none	Koester and Zander	Contributing
5846 N. Kostner	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1926	none	Chas. B. Thompson	Contributing
5849 N. Kostner	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1924	Koester and Zander	H.G. Zander	Contributing
5850 N. Kostner	2 Story Brick Res.	Dutch Colonial Revival	1926	none	Chris Milson	Contributing
5855 N. Kostner	2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1923	none	Koester and Zander	Contributing
5856 N. Kostner	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1924	none	Koester and Zander	Contributing
5859 N. Kostner	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Dutch Colonial Revival	1924	none	Koester and Zander	Contributing
5901 N. Kostner	2 Story Brick Res.	Front Gable (French-Inspired)	1924	none	Koester and Zander	Contributing
5903 N. Kostner	1 Story Frame Res	Front Gable	1924	none	Koester and Zander	Contributing
5904 N. Kostner	2 Story Brick Res	Front Gable (Tudor-Inspired)	1927	none	John Eder	Non-Contributing
5908 N. Kostner	2 Story Brick Res	French Revival	1931	Dewey & Pavlovich	Swenson & Peterson	Contributing
5909 N. Kostner	2 Story Frame Res	Dutch Colonial Revival	1923	none	Koester and Zander	Contributing
5912 N. Kostner	1 Story Brick Res.	Front Gable & Wing (Colonial-Inspired)	1936	Newhouse & Bernham	Ames Const. Co.	Contributing
5915 N. Kostner	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1923	none	Koester and Zander	Contributing
5916 N. Kostner						Non-Contributing
5919 N. Kostner	2 Story Frame Res	Colonial Revival	1923	none	Koester and Zander	Contributing
5920 N. Kostner	2 Story Brick Res.	French Revival	1939	Holin, E.T.	J. Linde	Contributing
5923 N. Kostner	1 1/2 Story Frame Res.	Cape Cod	1924	none	Koester and Zander	Contributing
5924 N. Kostner	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1927	none	Koester and Zander	Contributing
5927 N. Kostner	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1924	none	Jacob Mauer (owner)	Non-Contributing
5928 N. Kostner	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Tudor Revival	1928	Lampe, C.W. & Co.	Mauer, Jacob (owner)	Contributing
5931 N. Kostner	brick frame resi					Non-Contributing
5932 N. Kostner	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1927	Lampe, C.W. & Co.	Mauer, Jacob (owner)	Contributing
5935 N. Kostner	1 Story Brick Res.	Pyramidal (Classical-Inspired)	1924	none	Koester and Zander	Contributing
5936 N. Kostner	2 Story Frame Res.	Front Gable & Wing (Colonial-Inspired)	1924	none	Koester and Zander	Contributing
5939 N. Kostner	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Bungalow	1929	Pearson, G.E.	E. Whiting	Contributing
5942 N. Kostner	1 1/2 Story Frame Res.	Dutch Colonial Revival	1924	none	Koester and Zander	Contributing
5943 N. Kostner	1 1/2 Story Brick Res.	Front Gable (Colonial-Inspired)	1924	none	Koester and Zander	Contributing
5950 N. Kostner	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1943	none	Koester and Zander	Contributing
4401 W. Peterson	2 Story Brick Res.	Cape Cod	1941	Quinn & Christensen	Joseph Gundersen	Contributing
4436 W. Peterson	1 Story Brick Res.	Front Gable & Wing (Tudor-Inspired)	1942	G. Johnson	E. H. Peterson	Contributing
4449 W. Peterson	2 Story Brick Res.	Colonial Revival	1951	Green, Martin J.	Sander, Max A.	Non-Contributing
4453 W. Peterson	2 Story Brick Res.	Pyramidal (French-Inspired)	1951	Green, Martin J.	Sander, Max A.	Non-Contributing
4459 W. Peterson	1 Story Brick Res.	Pyramidal (French-Inspired)	1951	Del Bianco, A.J.	Frank Munas	Non-Contributing
4508 W. Peterson			1956			Non-Contributing
4514 W. Peterson			1956			Non-Contributing
4535 W. Peterson	1 stor brick church	Tudor Revival	1940	Marx, Elmer W.	O. A. Bomark	Contributing
4622 W. Peterson			1972			Non-Contributing
4625 W. Peterson	2 Story Frame Res.	Pyramidal (Colonial-Inspired)	1950	Green, Martin J.	R. Larsen	Contributing
4630 W. Peterson			1971			Non-Contributing
4631 W. Peterson	2 Story Frame Res.	Colonial Revival	1950	Green, Martin J.	R. Larsen	Contributing
4635 W. Peterson	2 Story Frame Res.	Pyramidal (French-Inspired)	1950	Green, Martin J.	R. Larsen	Contributing
4640 W. Peterson			1971			Non-Contributing
4665 W. Peterson	2 stor brick resi	Colonial Revival	1950	Green, Martin J.	Sander, Max A.	Contributing
4669 W. Peterson	2 stor brick resi	Pyramidal (French-Inspired)	1950	Green, Martin J.	Sander, Max A.	Contributing
4673 W. Peterson	2 stor brick resi	Pyramidal (French-Inspired)	1954			Non-Contributing
4676 W. Peterson	2 stor brick resi		1951	Green, Martin J.	Sander, Max A.	Non-Contributing
4677 W. Peterson	2 stor brick resi		1950	Green, Martin J.	Sander, Max A.	Contributing
4701 W. Peterson	brick resi		1973			Non-Contributing

Sauganash Historic District Inventory, April 2008

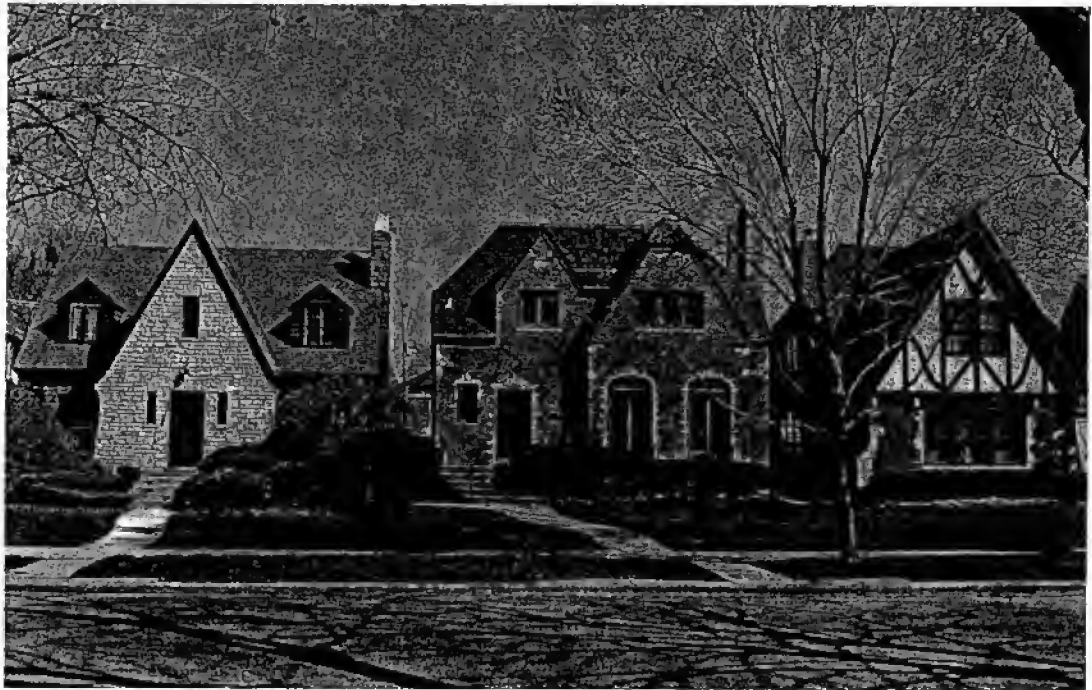
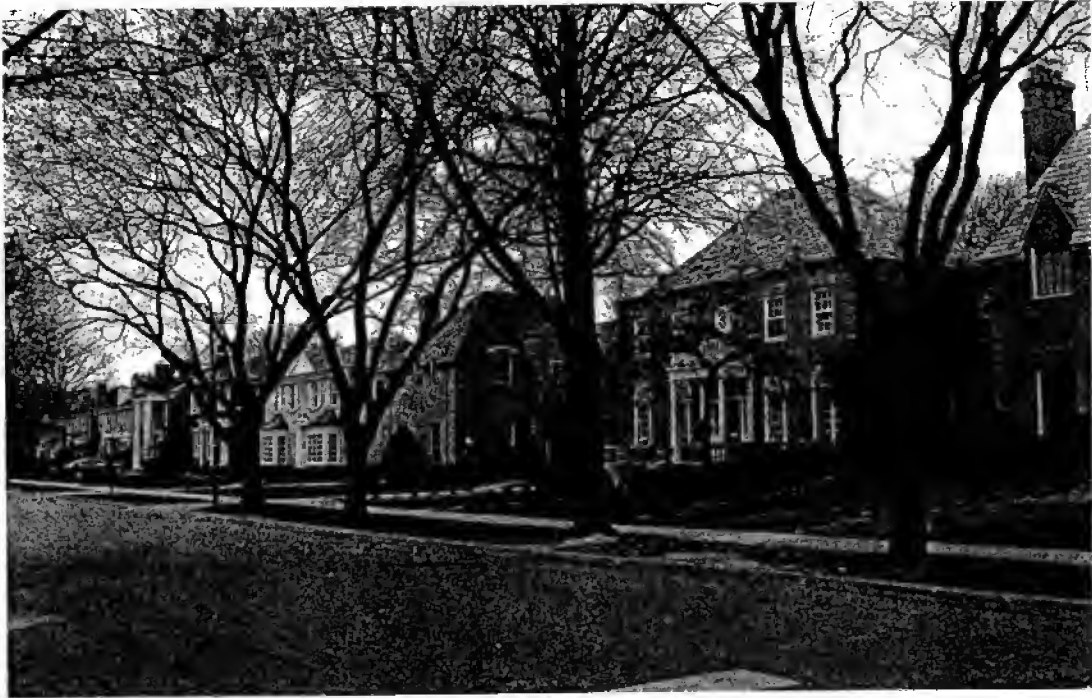
Address	Contributor	Year	Style	Notes	Contributor	Year	Style	Notes	Contributor	Year	Style	Notes
4707 W. Peterson		1957										Non-Contributing
4711 W. Peterson		1956										Non-Contributing
4712 W. Peterson		1951										Non-Contributing
4716 W. Peterson		1955										Non-Contributing
4719 W. Peterson		1942	Colonial Revival		A. Anderson							Contributing
4722 W. Peterson		1956										Non-Contributing
5760 N. Rogers		1939	Front Gable & Wing (Colonial-Inspired)		Dewey & Pavlovich							Contributing
5762 N. Rogers		1939	Cape Cod		Dewey & Pavlovich							Contributing
5766 N. Rogers		1938	Cape Cod		Peterson, J.							Contributing
5770 N. Rogers		1939	Tudor Revival		Peterson							Contributing
5784 N. Rogers		1959	Ranch									Non-Contributing
5788 N. Rogers		1950	Ranch		Dewey & Pavlovich							Non-Contributing
5790 N. Rogers		1950	Ranch		Dewey & Pavlovich							Non-Contributing
5792 N. Rogers		1950	Ranch		Dewey & Pavlovich							Non-Contributing
5814 N. Rogers		1947	Gable Front & Wing (Colonial-Inspired)		Johnson, H.							Contributing
5818 N. Rogers		1948	Cape Cod		Crosby, W.S.							Contributing
5822 N. Rogers		1948	Cape Cod		Crosby, W.S.							Contributing
5826 N. Rogers		1948	Cape Cod		J. Galowitch							Contributing
4455 W. Rosemont		1948	Pyramidal (Colonial-Inspired)		Johnson, H.N.							Non-Contributing
6242 N. Sauganash		1938	French Revival		Steinbach, J.G.							Contributing
4400 W. Thorndale		1927	Colonial Revival									Non-Contributing
4420 W. Thorndale		1938	Ranch									Non-Contributing
4500 W. Thorndale		1938	Art Moderne		Rowson, B.P.							Contributing
4550 W. Thorndale		1940	Tudor Inspired									Non-Contributing
4552 W. Thorndale		1926	French Revival		Holms, E.T.							Contributing
4555 W. Thorndale		1926	Colonial Revival									Contributing
4560 W. Thorndale		1929	Tudor Revival		Hubert, A.							Contributing

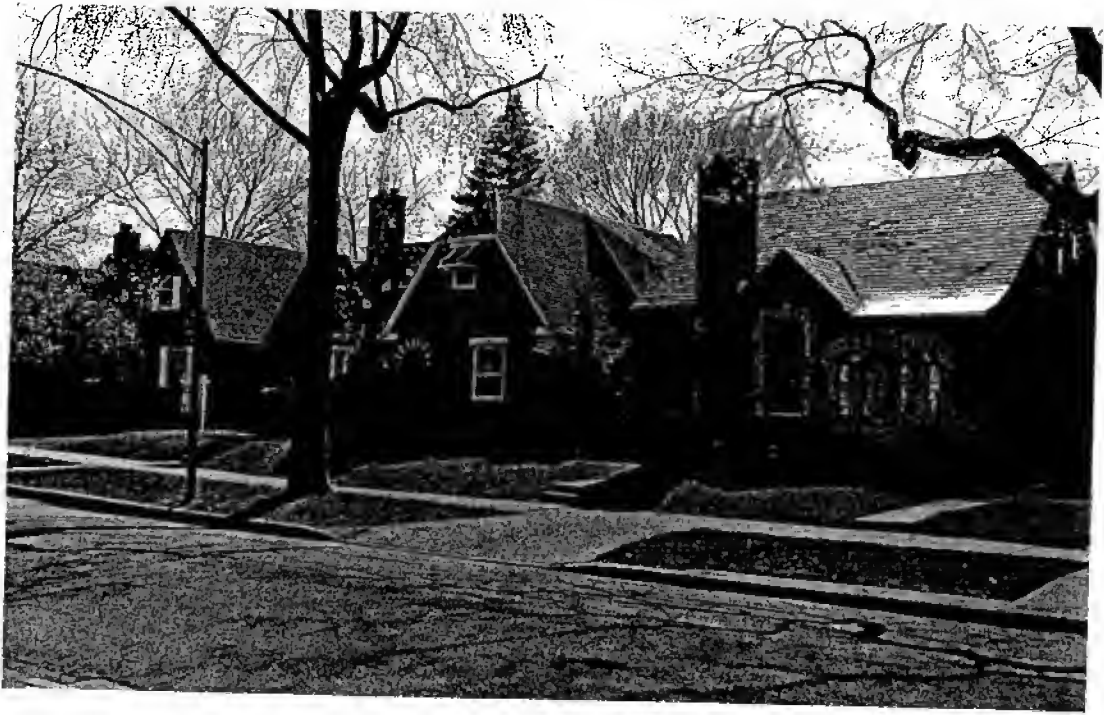
Sauganash Historic District
Photograph Inventory

Photo #	Description	Name of Photographer	Date of Photo	Location of Original Negative	Direction of Camera
1	6136 N. Knox	Katie Macica	4/1/2007	n/a	Northwest
2	5903 N. Kilpatrick	Katie Macica	4/19/2007	n/a	East
3	5846 N. Kenton	Katie Macica	4/15/2007	n/a	West
4	5923 N. Kostner	Katie Macica	4/14/2007	n/a	East
5	5930 N. Kilpatrick	Katie Macica	4/15/2007	n/a	West
6	6109 N. Kilpatrick	Katie Macica	4/24/2008	n/a	Northeast
7	6153 N. Kilpatrick	Katie Macica	4/19/2007	n/a	Southeast
8	6076 N. Kirkwood	Katie Macica	4/1/2007	n/a	Northwest
9	5838 N. Kolmar	Katie Macica	4/1/2007	n/a	West
10	6106 N. Knox	Katie Macica	4/1/2007	n/a	Northwest
11	6110 N. Knox	Katie Macica	4/1/2007	n/a	Northwest
12	6120 N. Knox	Katie Macica	4/1/2007	n/a	Northwest
13	6127 N. Forest Glen	Katie Macica	4/1/2007	n/a	Northwest
14	6028 N. Kilpatrick	Katie Macica	4/1/2007	n/a	Southeast
15	5928 N. Kilbourn	Katie Macica	4/1/2007	n/a	West
16	5915 N. Kenneth	Katie Macica	4/24/2008	n/a	West
17	6119 N. Kilbourn	Katie Macica	4/1/2007	n/a	East
18	5943 N. Kenneth	Katie Macica	4/1/2007	n/a	Southeast
19	5824 N. Kenton	Katie Macica	4/1/2007	n/a	East
20	5943 N. Forest Glen	Katie Macica	4/15/2007	n/a	West
21	5888 N. Forest Glen	Katie Macica	4/14/2007	n/a	Southeast
22	6124 N. Kilbourn	Katie Macica	4/19/2007	n/a	Northwest
23	4436 W. Peterson	Katie Macica	3/9/2008	n/a	Northwest
24	5944 N. Forest Glen	Katie Macica	3/9/2008	n/a	North
25	Field House	Katie Macica	4/24/2008	n/a	West
26	5800 Block of Kilbourn	Katie Macica	4/19/2007	n/a	Southeast
27	6100 Block of Knox	Katie Macica	3/2/2008	n/a	North
28	Treaty Elm plaque	Katie Macica	4/24/2008	n/a	Southwest
29	6100 Block of Forest Glen	Katie Macica	4/14/2007	n/a	North
30	6100 Block of Kilpatrick	Katie Macica	4/24/2008	n/a	Southeast
31	6000 Block of Kirkwood	Katie Macica	4/24/2008	n/a	West
32	6100 Block of Knox	Katie Macica	4/19/2007	n/a	East
33	5800 Block of Kostner	Katie Macica	4/24/2008	n/a	West
34	5800 Block of Kostner (historic)	Unknown	4/19/2007	n/a	Southeast
35	5900 Block of Kenneth	Katie Macica	7/31/1924	Unknown	Southeast
			4/19/2007	n/a	Southwest

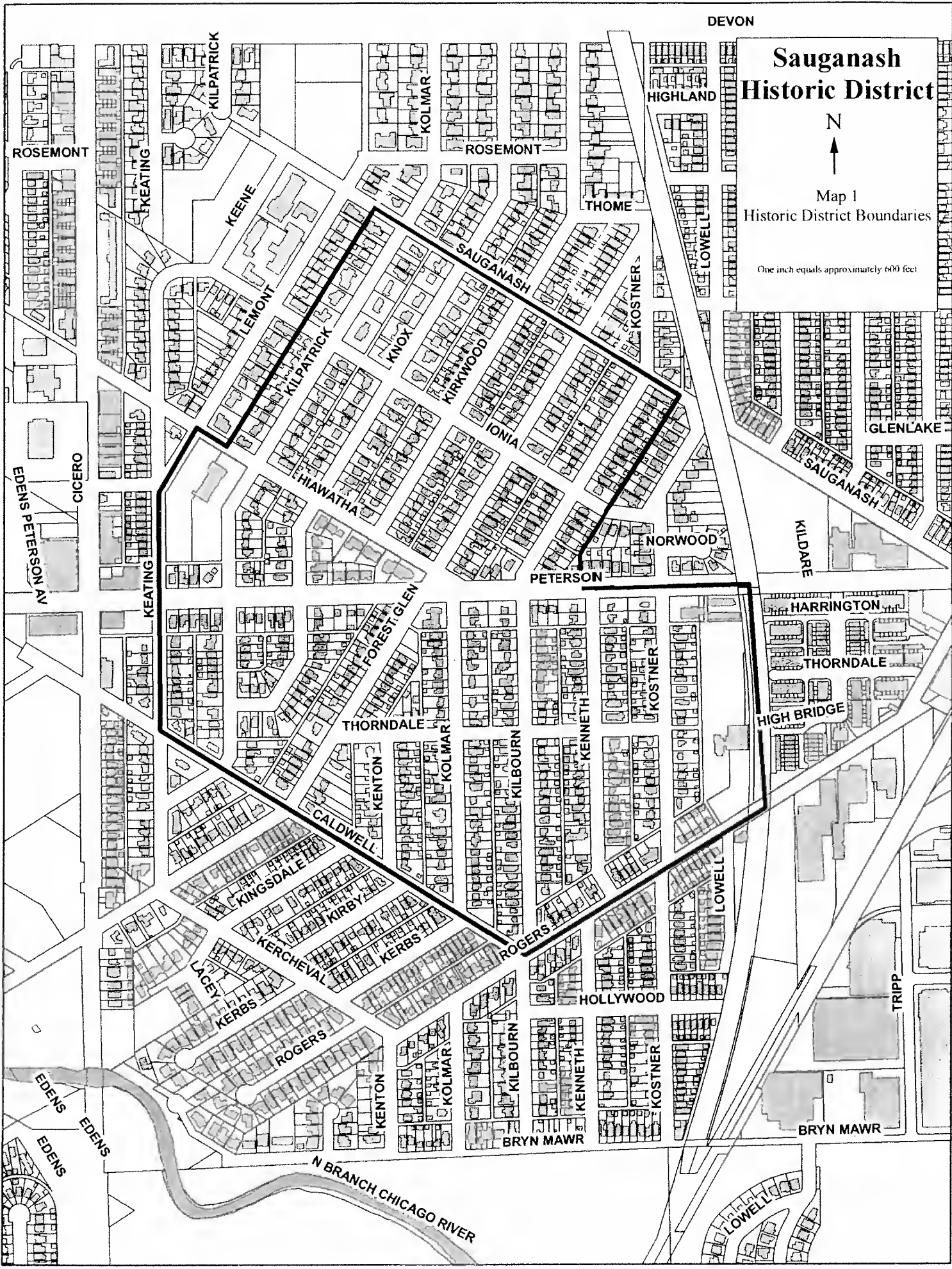
Sauganash Historic District
Photograph Inventory

Photo #	Description	Name of Photographer	Date of Photo	Location of Original Negative	Direction of Camera
36	5900 Block of Kenneth (historic)	Unknown	6/3/1927	Unknown	Southwest
37	5900 Block of Kolmar	Katie Macica	4/19/2007	n/a	Northeast
38	5900 Block of Kolmar (historic)	Unknown	10/31/1923	Unknown	Northeast
39	5800 Block of Kenton	Katie Macica	3/9/2008	n/a	Northeast
40	5900 Block of Kenton (historic)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Northeast









DEVON

Sauganash Historic District



Map 1
Historic District Boundaries

One inch equals approximately 600 feet

ROSEMONT

KEATING

KILPATRICK

KEENE

KOLMAR

ROSEMONT

HIGHLAND

THOME

EDENS PETERSON AV

CICERO

KEATING

LEMONT

KILPATRICK

KNOX

KIRKWOOD

IONA

SAUGANASH

KOSTNER

GLENLAKE

SAUGANASH

KILDARE

PETERSON

NORWOOD

KEATING

THORNDALE

FOREST GLEN

HARRINGTON

THORNDALE

HIGH BRIDGE

CALDWELL

KOLMAR

KILBOURN

KOSTNER

KENNETH

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 24

Sauganash Historic District
Cook County, Chicago, IL

=====
Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

Boundary Description

The Sauganash Historic District lies in the northwestern part of Chicago in the state of Illinois. Sauganash is bounded to the west by the former alley to the west of Kilpatrick Avenue, Hiawatha Avenue, and Keating Avenue; to the east by the alley to the east of Kilbourn Avenue, Peterson Avenue, and the former Chicago and Northwestern Railway; to the North by Sauganash Avenue; and to the south by Rogers and Caldwell Avenues.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Sauganash Historic District more or less correspond to the original historic boundaries of the community first developed by the firm of Koester and Zander. With few exceptions, the district's boundaries correspond to Koester and Zander's Sauganash Subdivision as platted and recorded between 1919 and 1929. The irregular shape of the district is due to recent housing development in the neighborhood after the period of significance. In order to create a more unified district, these newer developments around the historic heart of the district have been excluded.